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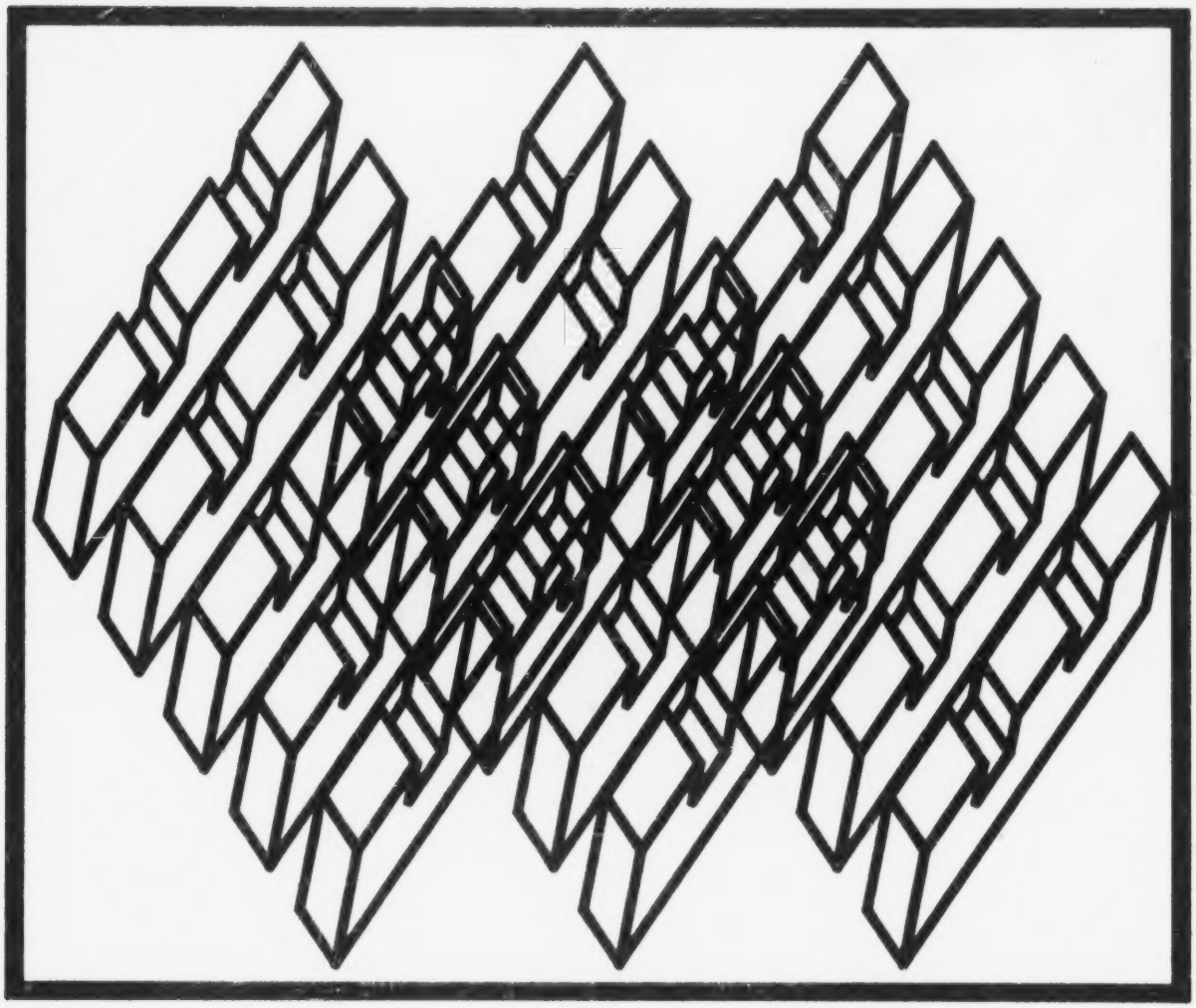
AT YOUR SERVICE:

A LOOK AT UTAH'S SERVICE ECONOMY



UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

JANUARY 1987

AT YOUR SERVICE:
A LOOK AT UTAH'S SERVICE ECONOMY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. THE SERVICE-PRODUCING SECTOR VERSUS THE GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR.

A. The service-producing sector includes transportation/communications/utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services, and government.

B. The goods-producing sector consists of mining, construction, and manufacturing.

C. Agriculture is treated as a sector in and of itself.

D. In the U.S., the shift from goods-producing jobs to service-producing jobs has been a relative move rather than an actual migration of workers.

1. The goods-producing sector has lost actual jobs only on a cyclical basis.

2. The service-producing sector has increased its share of total employment from 41 percent in 1950 to 75 percent in 1985.

3. During the past 35 years, U.S. mining and manufacturing lost significant employment share, while construction declined only marginally.

4. The only major service-producing industry to lose employment share was transportation/communications/utilities.

5. The service industry made the largest share gain--more than 12 percentage points.

E. Utah followed the same basic trend as the rest of the nation, although Utah started out with a larger service-producing sector and the shift has not been so dramatic.

1. The Utah service-producing sector maintained a 71.3 percent share of 1950 nonfarm jobs. This share increased to 77.7 percent in 1985.

2. The goods-producing sector in Utah made stronger job gains than it did in the nation in general.

3. In Utah, the only goods-producing division to show a major decline in job share was mining.

4. Utah growth in the service-producing industries appeared similar to the national performance.

F. In the current industrial mix, Utah shows a higher percentage of government jobs and a lower share of manufacturing jobs than the U.S. in general.

G. The shift from goods-producing jobs to service-producing jobs has occurred for a variety of reasons:

1. Changes in the demand for goods and services as a result of rising incomes.

2. Slower productivity growth in the service-producing sector than in the goods-producing sector.

3. Increasing participation of women in the labor force.

4. The growing importance of the public and nonprofit sector in general.

5. A change in the way firms conduct business.

6. A change in the world economy and the nature of international trade.

7. The lower number of hours worked per employee in the service-producing sector may overstate the shift between goods and services.

H. The shift from goods-producing jobs to service-producing jobs does not signal the deindustrialization of America.

1. Output in the goods-producing sector has continued to increase through productivity gains.

2. Manufacturing's share of value-added (at current prices) has wavered only narrowly within a 20 to 25 percent range for nearly 50 years.

3. Service-producing jobs account for 60 to 80 percent of nonagricultural jobs in every advanced country in the world.

4. Economists often use the rate of service-producing growth to classify economies--those with the highest rates are most advanced.

5. The shift to services is part of a natural economic transition.

I. Many people have voiced concern that the U.S. and Utah are replacing high paying goods-producing jobs with low paying service-producing jobs. However, the issue is very complex.

1. In Utah the average 1985 monthly wage in the service-producing sector registered $1,328 compared to $1,831 in the goods-producing sector.

2. The high percentage of part-time workers in the service-producing sector tends to pull the average wage down in comparison to the goods-producing sector.

3. Transportation/communications/utilities and finance/insurance/real estate show an above average monthly wage.

4. As growth in service-producing jobs outstripped expansion in goods-producing jobs, the high number of entry level jobs pulled the average wage down.

5. Significant layoffs in two important Utah goods-producing industries (mining and primary metals) mean surviving workers are those with high seniority and high pay.

6. Service-producing part-time jobs fill a definite demand within the economy.

7. If the mix of jobs had remained the same between 1979 and 1985, total wages would have increased by only 1.1 percent.

J. The shift to services has also been blamed for what some see as a declining middle class; however:

1. The proportion of workers with middle-income jobs was almost exactly the same in 1982 as in 1973.

2. The share of workers with high paying jobs rose slightly between 1973 and 1982.

3. Many low-paying service-producing jobs simply replaced other low-paying jobs whose growth is now small.

4. Many service jobs pay extremely well. The sector includes most doctors, lawyers, and computer programmers.

5. The shift has in no way hindered the spectacular wage growth of the past three decades.

6. Evidence of the declining middle class ignores changes in other demographic characteristics.

7. For females, goods production in general and manufacturing in particular actually provide lower proportions of middle-class earnings than other sectors of the economy.

8. The proportion of full-time workers earning middle-class incomes in the production of goods is exactly the same as the proportion in the rest of the economy.

9. For female workers, the trend is toward a shrinking lower class in all sectors of the economy.

10. The age distribution (particularly the baby boom generation) has had the most significant impact on the earnings distribution.

11. The U.S. has lost low-paying manufacturing jobs as well as high-paying manufacturing jobs.

12. Workers in service sector jobs have had larger increases in compensation (wages and fringes) than factory workers have.

K. While the service-producing sector is seen as being highly labor intensive, wide diversity exists in the various industries, with many being highly capital intensive.

L. Although the shift to services has been blamed for declining U.S. productivity, in no instance between 1965 and 1980 did the shift account for as much as 0.1 percent of the change in overall productivity growth.

M. In the U.S., states relying heavily on tourism and government, plus western states in general, tend to be the most service intensive.

N. In Utah, urban counties fall in the middle range of service intensity; counties with high reliance on tourism fall in the high range, and smaller counties heavily involved in mining or manufacturing rank on the low end.

O. Service-producing industries in general tend to have fewer union members, although two service-producing divisions show the highest percentage of union membership.

P. Service-producing industries show fewer workers per firms than goods-producing industries.

Q. Women make up a higher percentage of service-producing sector employment than goods-producing jobs.

R. The shift towards service-producing jobs has had a stabilizing effect on the economy as service-producing industries seem to be more immune to the cycle of boom and bust.

S. One of the main problems in analyzing the service-producing sector is the lack of data. Quantifying many service-producing sector statistics is difficult since many service-producing industries have only come into existence in the past decade and no breakouts are available.

II. THE SERVICE INDUSTRY, FASTEST GROWING SECTOR IN UTAH.

A. The service industry shows great diversity and includes hotels/motels, personal services, agricultural services,

business services, repair services, the motion picture industry, health services, recreational services, legal services, membership organizations, museums, and social services.

B. Over the past 35 years, the service industry has exhibited the fastest employment growth of any major industrial sector in both Utah and the U.S.

C. Between 1980 and 1985, the service industry accounted for 43 percent of the new nonfarm jobs created in Utah.

D. Although agricultural services have made the largest percentage gains over the past decade, the personal/business/amusement services divisions has made the largest numerical contributions to the service industry's growth.

E. When service industry divisions are examined by 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification codes, most of the high growth industries of the past 10 years are either medical or business services.

F. The service industry accounted for 21 percent of Utah nonagricultural jobs in 1985.

G. Utah women account for 51 percent of service industry employees compared with only 42 percent in the general economy.

H. The unemployment rate maintained by the service industry tends to be comparable to the overall rate in the economy.

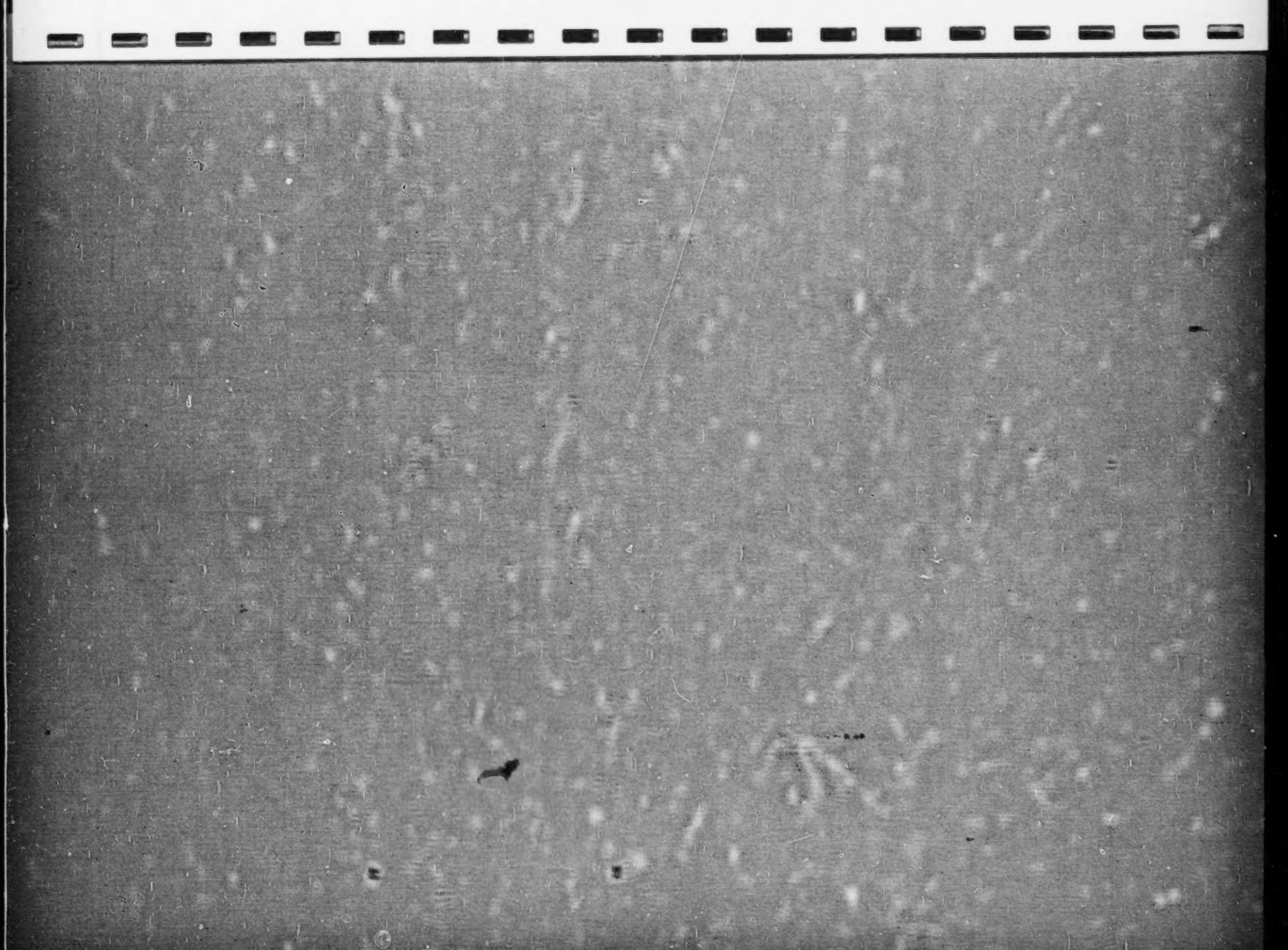
I. The average wage in the service industry is significantly lower than it is in the rest of the economy.

J. Part-time workers account for one-fourth of service industry employment.

K. The service industry includes three-fourths of workers in the professional/managerial occupational classifications.

III. BOTH THE SERVICE-PRODUCING SECTOR AND THE SERVICE INDUSTRY ITSELF SHOULD CONTINUE TO PROVIDE MOST OF UTAH'S FUTURE JOBS.

INTRODUCTON



INTRODUCTION

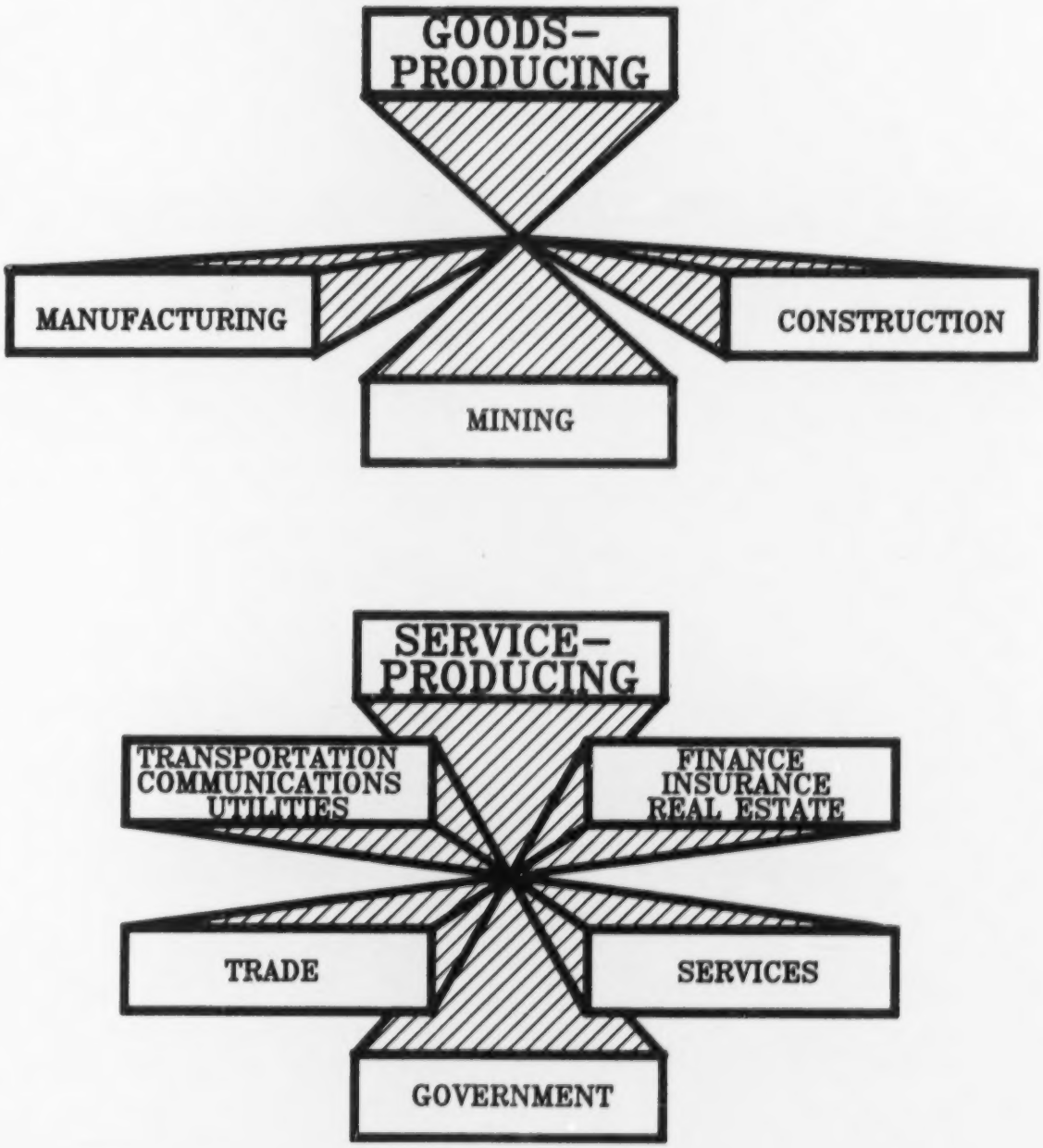
Is the United States becoming "deindustrialized"? Are low-paying, dead-end service jobs the only opportunities for our young people? Is the middle-class disappearing? Are Utahns turning into a bunch of hamburger makers? Are we losing our tax base? Is protectionism the only way to save U.S. manufacturing? Does U.S. manufacturing need to be saved? Are "new-collar" service workers destined to see a declining life-style? What has happened to American productivity?

All these questions have arisen as economists and the general public perceived that the United States is now a service-oriented economy. Not surprisingly, a controversy over the meaning and outcome of this sectoral shift has been born. The debate has ranged from the pages of the Wall Street Journal to the Utah Department of Employment Security's own Utah Labor Market Report. In the common nomenclature of the debate, industries are divided specifically into goods-producing and service-producing sectors--terms made standard by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This furor has occurred because the service-producing sector has been growing much faster than the goods-producing sector. Of course, the goods-producing sector is seen by many as being the backbone of our country's economic system.

This publication takes a look at this sectoral shift in Utah's economy and how we compare to the rest of the nation. It also attempts to examine and answer the questions raised at the beginning of this section. The report is broken into two segments. The first section deals with the sectoral shift between goods-producing and service-producing industries; the second, with the characteristics of the service industry--the most dynamic service-producing division.

Here appears what might be a point of confusion. In this publication, the term service-producing sector will refer to a grouping of the following industries: Transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services, and government. Notice that the service industry appears as a classification within the service-producing sector. The goods-producing sector is made up of mining, manufacturing, and construction. Most of the data in this study comes from two sources. The Current Employment Statistics data series includes jobs and wages in nonagricultural industries. This information is primarily obtained through unemployment insurance wage reporting systems. The other data series is obtained through a survey of households conducted by the Census Bureau for the Department of Labor called the Current Population Survey. The two series differ somewhat for a number of reasons including type and classification of data. However, both provide useful data in the study of the goods-producing and service-producing sectors. For the most part, agricultural jobs are excluded from

BREAKDOWN OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES INTO GOODS- AND SERVICE-PRODUCING SECTORS



discussion, although technically they should reside in the goods-producing category. However, agriculture is generally seen as a sector in and of itself; and perhaps more importantly, data for agricultural employment remains quite sketchy.

At times, this report may look more like a chartbook than anything else. However, (at the risk of being trite) a picture is worth a thousand words. Hopefully, the graphics will provide a general overview for those not wishing to delve further. The Executive Summary should also prove useful in this regard.

As is the case with most disputations, the "statistics" can be manipulated and mangled by both sides. This publication is intended to provide some new (unbiased) insights on the subject as it relates to Utah. At your service. . .

THE SHIFT FROM GOODS TO SERVICES

THE SHIFT FROM GOODS TO SERVICES

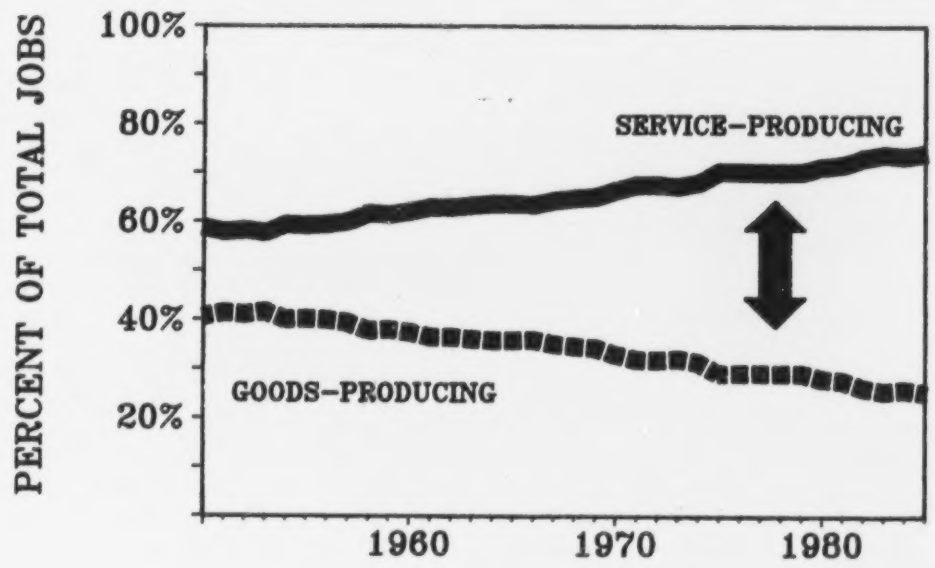
Americans live in a service economy. This discovery has even moved out of academia and into mass media. But what is a "service economy"? Definitions differ. For the purpose of this study (and this particular section) the service-producing sector consists of nonagricultural jobs in those industries defined by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) as transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, the services industry itself, and government. Some researchers choose to separate government into its own sector, but in this study, government will be included in the service-producing sector.

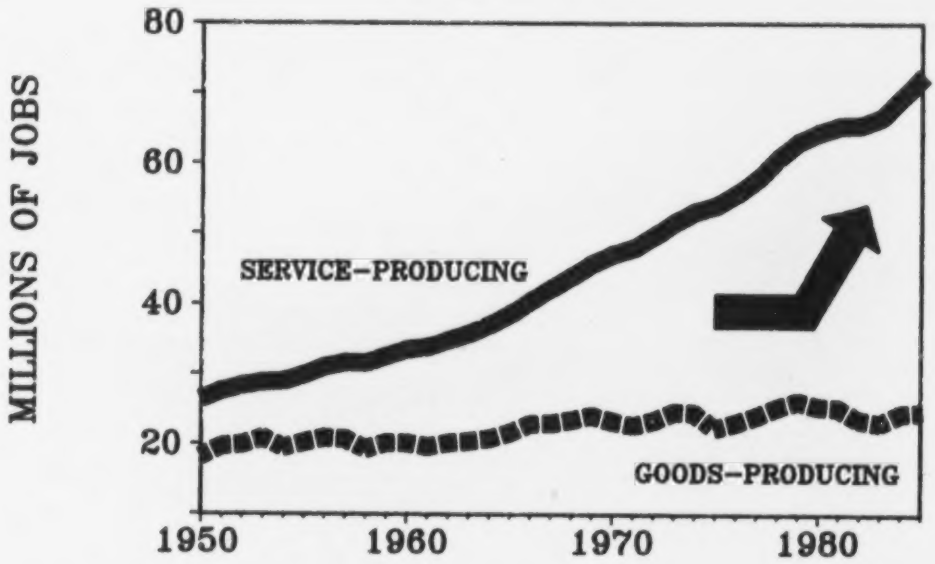
Now that the industries making up the service-producing sector have been listed, what about the other side of the coin? Meet the goods-producing sector. Often, when individuals refer to the sectoral shifts that have occurred from goods to services, manufacturing is the main focus of the "goods" side. However, mining and construction also produce their various "goods" and should naturally be included in any discussion of the goods-producing sector. Technically, agriculture is a goods-producing industry. However, this division of the economy is generally looked on as a sector in and of itself. More importantly, good data for agricultural employment statistics are not particularly easy to come by.

Much of the rhetoric of our day attempts to suggest there is some sort of a race between the goods-producing and service-producing sectors for jobs--a race that goods-producing industries are losing. Many see these goods-producing casualties as detrimental to Utah and more particularly to the entire United States. What is the history of this sectoral shift in the nation as a whole and in the State of Utah? Why has the shift from a goods-producing to a service-producing economy occurred? Is it bad? Is it good? Why do wages play an important part in the goods-producing versus service-producing debate? What are some of the perceptions of the service-producing sector? What is the geographical dispersion of service-producing industries? Is there enough data to really understand the service-producing sector? Is the U.S. (and Utah) headed for de-industrialization and a declining middle class? This section will examine these very complicated issues.

CHART 1.1

UNITED STATES
GOODS–PRODUCING AND SERVICE–PRODUCING JOBS
ACTUAL NUMBER OF JOBS AND PERCENT OF TOTAL JOBS
1950 TO 1985





SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

THE U.S. AND THE OVERALL PICTURE

The shift from a goods-producing economy to a service-producing economy in the United States has been relative. Except cyclically, the goods-producing sector has not lost jobs at all! The change has come in the share, or percentage if you will, of total jobs each sector maintains. Look at Chart 1.1 and Table 1.6. Back in 1950, about 41 percent of all U.S. nonagricultural jobs were maintained in the goods-producing sector, while 59 percent resided in service-producing industries. By 1985, goods-producing jobs made up little more than 25 percent of the total, while service-producing jobs had increased their share to almost 75 percent. Of course, the service-producing sector picked up the 16 percentage points lost by the goods-producing sector. But, notice that in actual numbers, goods-producing jobs were not lost except during recessionary periods. Both sectors have seen increases in employment but as Chart 1.1 indicates, service-producing jobs have expanded at an accelerated rate. During the 35-year period from 1950 to 1985, service-producing jobs have grown at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent, while goods-producing jobs lagged far behind with a 0.9 percent growth rate.

A CLOSER LOOK AT INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES

Of course, not all industries within the groupings of goods-producing and service-producing sectors have expanded/contracted at the same rate. Since 1950, the mining industry has dropped from a 2.0 percent share of total U.S. nonfarm jobs to a 1.0 percent share. However, back in the late 60s and early 70s mining's share of employment registered even less. In the 35 years since 1950, mining has grown at an average annual rate of 0.2 percent--substantially less than the overall nonfarm figure of 2.2 percent.

Manufacturing increased at a somewhat faster pace than mining, averaging 0.8 percent growth since 1950. However, manufacturing's share diminished steadily over the 35 years in question. In 1950, manufacturing jobs made up more than one-third of the total nonagricultural jobs in the U.S. By 1985, manufacturing could claim less than one-fifth of the overall employment. Again, the decline was relative as opposed to a decline in the actual number of jobs.

Construction employment presents another story. The average annual rate of growth between 1950 and 1985 for this industry was 2.1 percent--almost equal to the average for all industries. Obviously, construction's "average" growth rate influences the share of total jobs the industry maintained. During the period in question, construction's share of total nonfarm jobs declined only marginally. Currently, construction jobs make up almost 5 percent of the nation's total.

TABLE 1.1

UNITED STATES
GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, AND 1985
(NUMBERS IN 000'S)

	GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS		MINING	
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL
1950	18,506	40.9%	901	2.0%
1960	20,434	37.7	712	1.3
1970	23,578	33.3	623	0.9
1980	25,658	28.4	1,027	1.1
1985	24,930	25.5	930	1.0

	CONSTRUCTION		MANUFACTURING	
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL
1950	2,364	5.2%	15,241	33.7%
1960	2,926	5.4	16,796	31.0
1970	3,588	5.1	19,367	27.3
1980	4,346	4.8	20,285	22.4
1985	4,687	4.8	19,314	19.8

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.2

UNITED STATES
SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, AND 1985

(NUMBERS IN 000'S)

YEAR	SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS		TRANS., COMM., UTIL.	
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL
1950	26,691	59.1%	4,034	8.9%
1960	33,755	62.3	4,004	7.4
1970	47,302	66.7	4,515	6.4
1980	64,748	71.6	5,146	5.7
1985	72,684	74.5	5,242	5.4

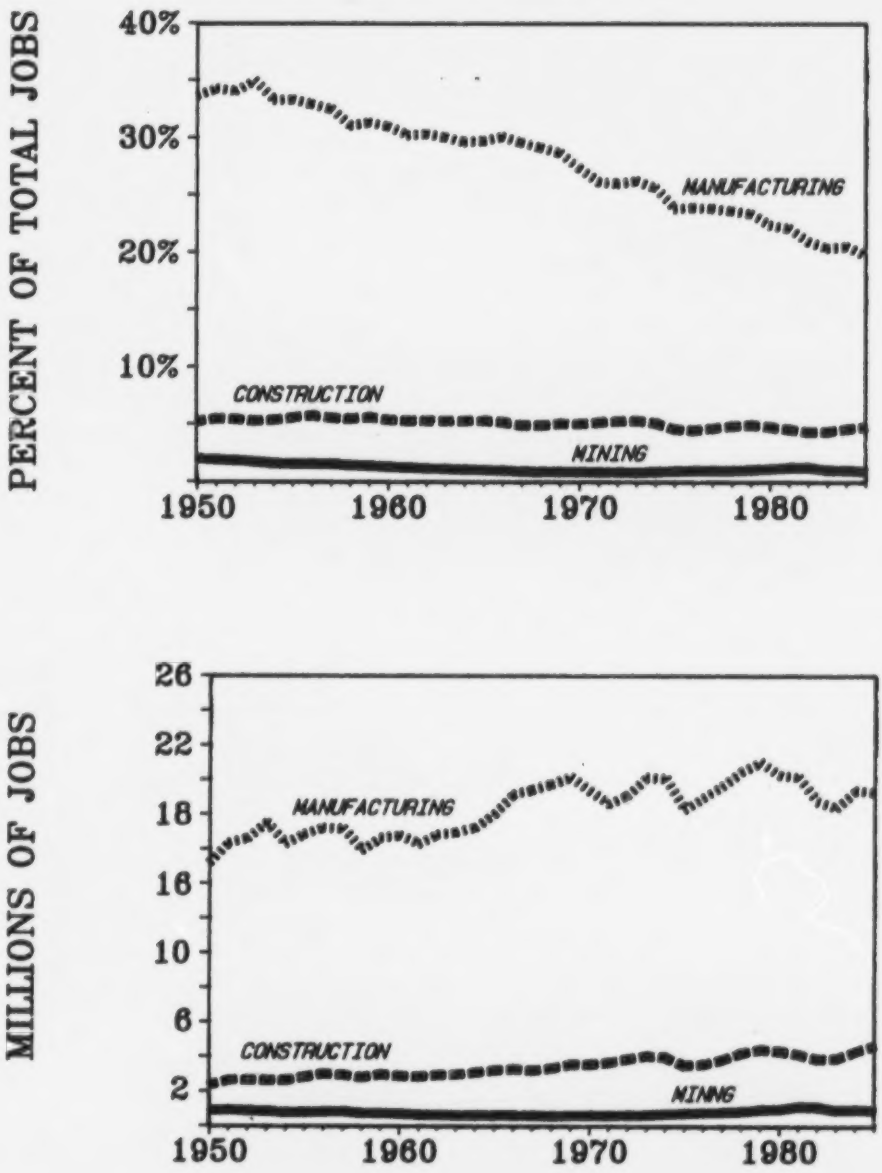
YEAR	TRADE		FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL
1950	9,386	20.8%	1,888	4.2%
1960	11,391	21.0	2,629	4.9
1970	15,040	21.2	3,645	5.1
1980	20,310	22.5	5,160	5.7
1985	23,100	23.7	5,953	6.1

YEAR	SERVICES		GOVERNMENT	
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL
1950	5,357	11.9%	7,195	15.9%
1960	7,378	13.6	8,353	15.4
1970	11,548	16.3	12,553	17.7
1980	17,890	19.8	16,241	18.0
1985	21,974	22.5	16,415	16.8

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES.

CHART 1.2

UNITED STATES
GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS
ACTUAL NUMBER OF JOBS AND PERCENT OF TOTAL JOBS
1950 TO 1985



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Now the goods-producing industries have been covered, the much more expansive service-producing sector deserves a look--particularly since it is the basis of this report. While service-producing industries have in general made massive "share" gains, the history of the various service-producing divisions are almost as diverse as the industries themselves. For example, take transportation/communications/utilities. Growth in this industry has averaged only 0.8 percent per year since 1950--exactly the same average growth rate exhibited by "low growth" manufacturing. During that time, transportation/communications/utilities share of total employment dropped significantly from almost 9 percent in 1950 to only 5 percent in 1985.

On the other hand, the U.S. trade sector (including both retail and wholesale) showed greater than average annual growth over the time period--2.6 percent. The trade sector shows itself to be one of the more cyclically affected industries of the service-producing sector. Since 1950 however, it has made slow but steady gains in its share of total employment, rising from 21 percent to 24 percent during the period being analyzed.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry appeared to be another steady share gainer. Since 1950, this industry has shown an average growth rate of 3.3 percent and increased its share of total employment from 4 to 6 percent.

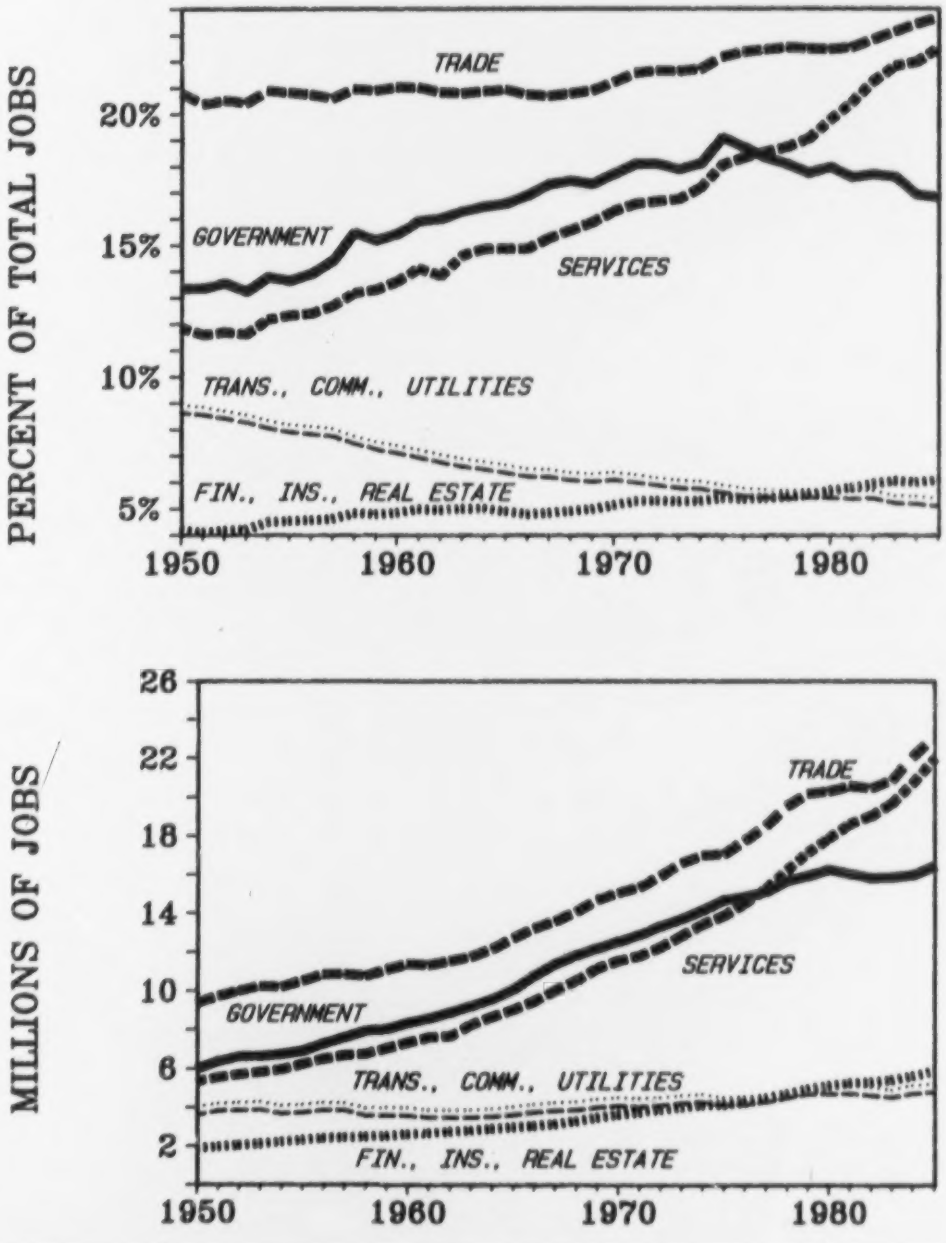
Turning to the public sector, total government employment grew at a slightly greater than average rate. However, its share of total employment increased only marginally from 16 percent in 1950 to 17 percent in 1985. Contrary to general public opinion, civil service employment growth occurred primarily because of expansion in state and local jobs rather than in federal employment. In fact, the percentage of federal employment actually fell more than a point over the time period being discussed. Both state and local government grew at a rate significantly greater than average and presently account for approximately 14 percent of the total nonfarm jobs in the U.S.

The star of the service-producing sector turned out to be none other than the services industry. With an average annual growth rate of 4.1 percent (the highest of any major industrial sector), the service industry has practically doubled its share of U.S. jobs over the 35 years since 1950. In 1950, services could claim little more than 10 percent of total U.S. nonfarm employment; but by 1985, at 22.5 percent, the service industry made up a bigger share of jobs than manufacturing. The acceleration in the growth of the service industries has been particularly strong in the last twenty years.

This closer examination of the industries making up the goods-producing and service-producing sectors shows that the shift isn't as one-sided as the aggregate figures might lead one to believe. Manufacturing was the only goods-producing industry to suffer a major decline in terms of job share. Construction almost equaled the average rate of growth for total nonagricultural jobs. On the other hand, while the services industry made massive inroads in job share, transportation/communications/utilities grew only as fast as manufacturing and lost job share. The federal government also made the list of job share losers.

CHART 1.3

UNITED STATES
SERVICE–PRODUCING JOBS
ACTUAL NUMBER OF JOBS AND PERCENT OF TOTAL JOBS
1950 TO 1985



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

WHAT ABOUT UTAH?

While Utah experienced the same trend as the rest of the country, the State started out with a greater portion of service-producing jobs. Compare: In 1950, 71.3 percent of Utah's nonfarm jobs resided in the service-producing sector--the U.S. exhibited only 59.1 percent in the same sector. That's a 12 percentage point difference! Utah's service industry has continued to grow in that same "relative" manner discussed before. However, the gains in Utah have not been quite as pronounced. While the U.S. service-producing sector has grabbed about 15 percentage points over the past 35 years, Utah's service-producing sector has grown by little more than 6 share points. Still, Utah's service-producing sector makes up a larger portion of nonfarm jobs than the sector does in the U.S. in general. So, the shift from goods-producing to service-producing jobs got a head start in Utah--as it did in the West in general. Of course, the American industrial revolution had its origins in the East, and manufacturing sites tended to be centered there. Moreover, tourism has always played an important role in western employment expansion.

As with the nation in general, the shift from an economy dominated by goods-producing jobs to one dominated by service-producing jobs has been relative--not a case of actual migration of workers. In fact, in Utah, goods-producing jobs have grown at a very respectable average of 3.0 percent a year since 1950. While the growth in service-producing jobs was greater (3.7 percent), the difference is not as great in degree as the national average. It has only been in the 1980s that goods-producing jobs have declined to any significant degree. In fact, Utah's percentage growth in goods-producing jobs out-paced that of service-producing jobs during most of the 1970s.

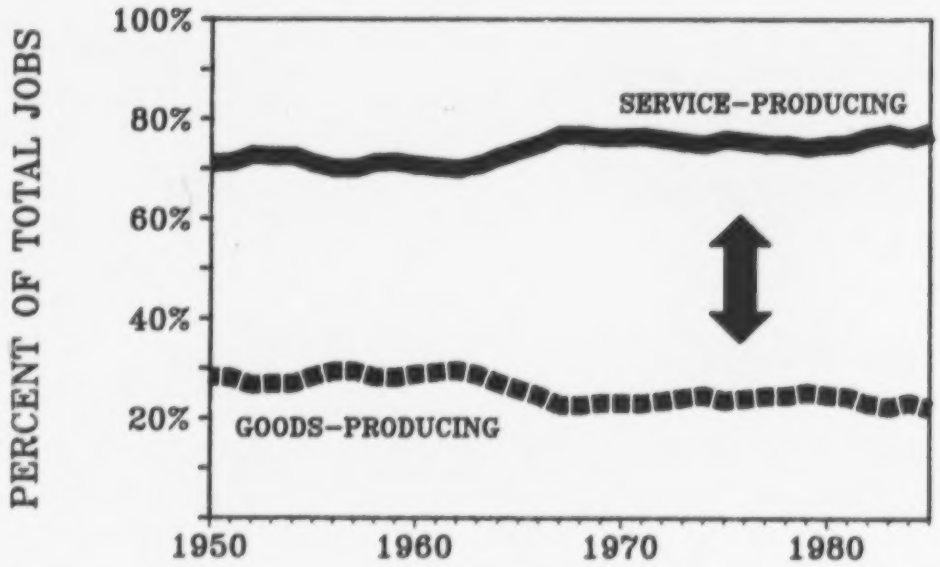
VARIED HISTORIES FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

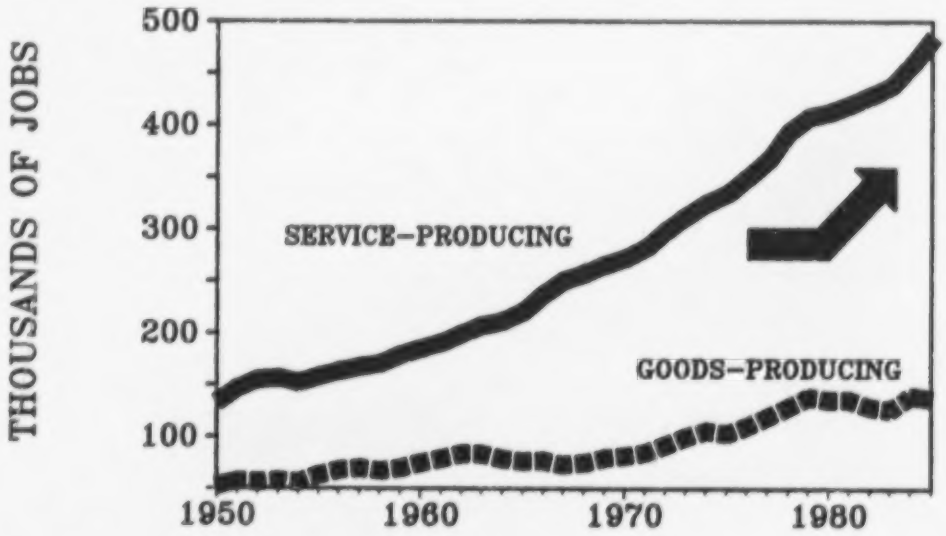
As with the U.S., expansion (or contraction) within the various breakdowns of the service-producing and goods-producing sectors has been rather diverse in Utah. Until recently, mining employment has maintained a much larger share of Utah's total employment than the industry did in the nation as a whole. Back in the late 50s, mining accounted for nearly 7 percent of nonfarm jobs. However, by 1985, mining jobs accounted for a mere 1.6 percent of total employment. And while most shifts have been relative, the mining industry has actually lost jobs over the past 35 years. Problems in the energy industry and the closure of the Kennecott Mineral Corporation's Utah operations combined to deplete mining employment to only 9,700 jobs in 1985--down from a 1981 high of 20,300 jobs.

The construction industry wrote another story. While construction has had its cyclical ups and downs, its overall share of total employment in Utah has remained relatively stable since 1950. In 1985, construction claimed approximately 6 percent of Utah nonfarm jobs. Of course, since

CHART 1.4

UTAH
GOODS-PRODUCING AND SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS
ACTUAL NUMBER OF JOBS AND PERCENT OF TOTAL JOBS
1950 TO 1985





SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

Utah's employment has grown dramatically over the 35 years being examined, it comes as no surprise that construction employment has almost tripled. In fact, construction showed a slightly higher than average annual growth rate than did the nonfarm average.

Perhaps the most striking difference between the U.S. and Utah appears in the area of manufacturing. While in the United States manufacturing has steadily reduced its share of total jobs, Utah has seen very little change in the percentage of total employment maintained by manufacturing. Except for a noticeable rise in the early 60s, Utah's share of manufacturing jobs has remained virtually unchanged--even during recessions. Over the past 35 years, manufacturing maintained an average annual growth rate equal that of total nonagricultural jobs. Durable goods manufacturing has actually increased its share since 1950--a decided departure from the national trend. On the other hand, nondurable goods manufacturing lost "share" ground--but not actual jobs.

A WALK ON THE SERVICES SIDE

The history of service-producing industries in the State followed the same general path set by the nation as a whole. However, some notable differences exist. Most conspicuous is the dissimilar performance of government in Utah and the rest of the nation. Of course, government breaks down into federal, state, and local categories. In Utah, there occurred two peaks in the share of government employment during the years under consideration. The first occurred in 1952 when government made up more than 27 percent of the total. The second peak materialized in 1966 when government jobs made up 30 percent of total nonfarm employment in the State. Since 1966, government's share of nonagricultural jobs has been declining at a moderate rate (although actual jobs continued to increase). In the United States as a whole, government's share of employment grew steadily until the mid-70s when it started to decline.

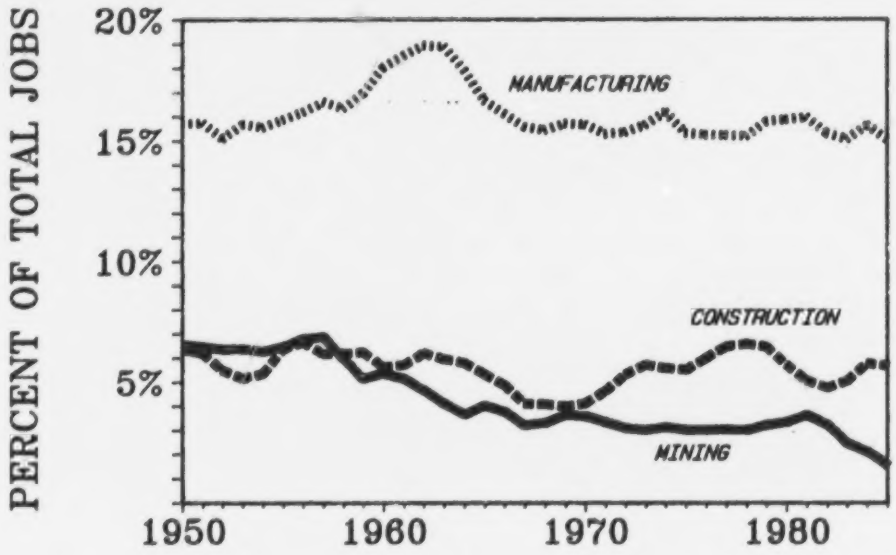
The remaining industries showed trends similar to those on a country-wide basis. The share of Utah jobs maintained by transportation/communications/utilities dropped by one-half between 1950 and 1985. At 1.6 percent, the average annual growth rate of this industry fell far below the nonfarm average of 3.5 percent.

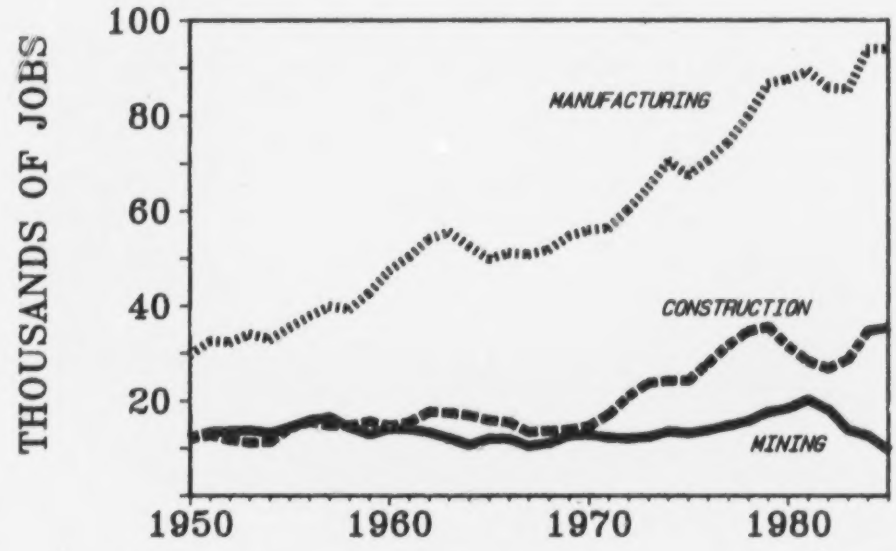
Utah's finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) sector showed better than average annual growth (5.0 percent). It follows as no surprise that this industry made gains in the share of total jobs, rising from 3.4 percent in 1950 to 5.0 percent in 1985. Slow, but steady, expansion was the case here.

The trade industry (wholesale and retail) followed the same course. Although gains in employment were even more moderate than FIRE's, trade managed the same type of steady growth in share of total jobs. The entire trade sector increased its share of total employment from 22 percent to 24 percent between 1950 and 1985. However, trade currently

CHART 1.5

UTAH
GOODS–PRODUCING JOBS
ACTUAL NUMBER OF JOBS AND PERCENT OF TOTAL JOBS
1950 TO 1985





SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

exhibits the largest proportion of nonfarm jobs of any major industrial sector. Retail trade showed the strongest gain. In fact, during this time, wholesale trade lost total job share.

Of course, the main star of the service-producing sector in Utah is the service industry itself. Between 1950 and 1985, the service industry almost doubled its share of total nonagricultural jobs. This industry's annual average growth rate of 5.4 percent ranked as the highest of any major industrial sector (very similar to the national performance).

MORE COMPARISONS. . .

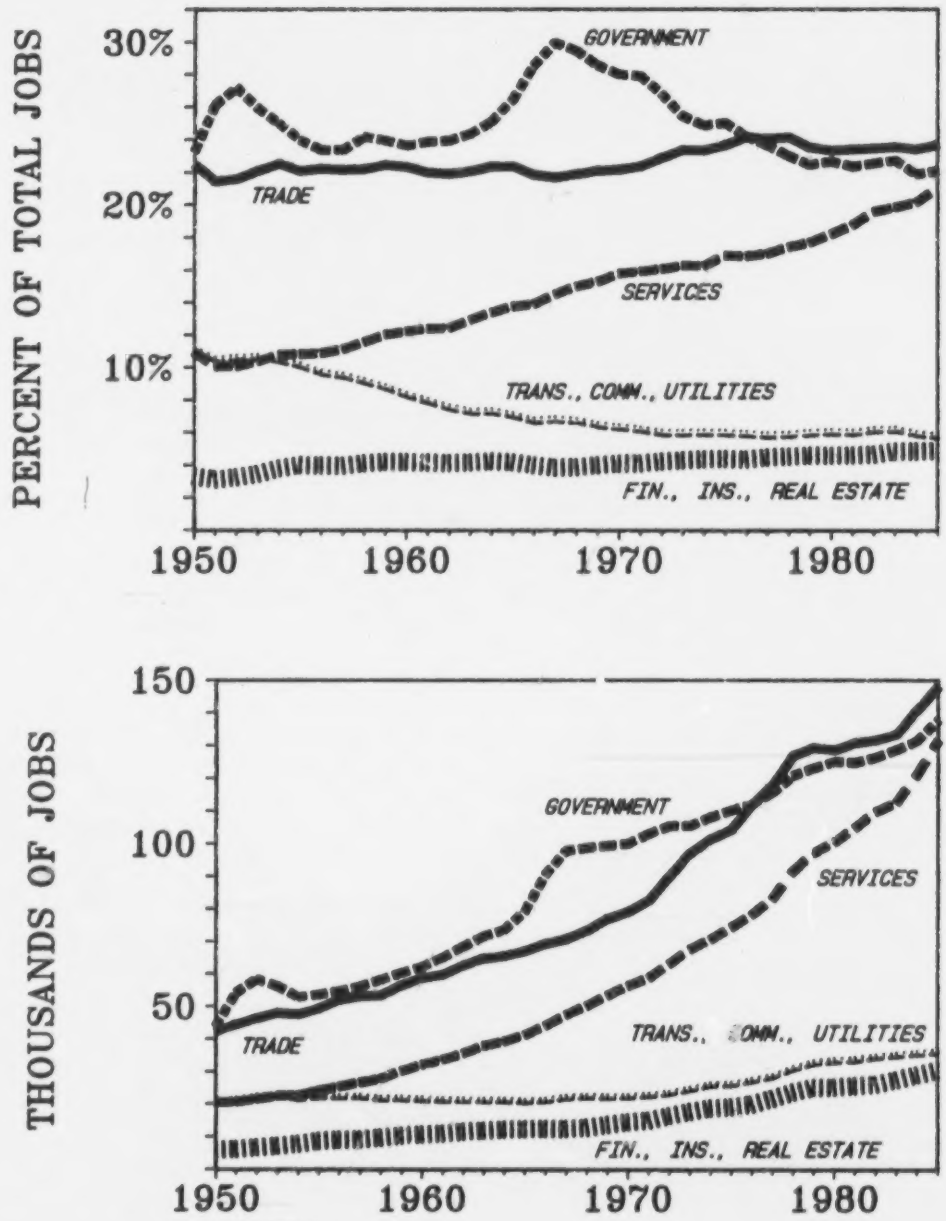
The basic shifts in the goods-producing and service-producing sectors--both in Utah and the United States--have now been covered. This study now pauses to look at how the industry mix differs for the two during 1985. Currently, the goods-producing sector accounts for 25.5 percent of U.S. jobs; the service-producing sector can be credited with the remaining 75.5 percent share. In Utah, goods-producing jobs accounted for 22.3 percent and service-producing jobs 77.7 percent of the nonfarm total. Obviously, this is not a significant statistical difference. However, as mentioned before, historically Utah has been more "service" oriented than the country as a whole.

Within these two sectors (service-producing and goods-producing), the story is a little different. Mining makes up a slightly higher proportion of total nonfarm jobs in Utah than it does in the U.S.--in spite of the recent, massive demise of the mining industry in Utah. The figures register 1.6 for Utah and 1.0 percent for the U.S. The construction industry also plays a slightly larger part in the Utah economy than it does in the United States as a whole. Construction jobs presently account for 5.7 percent of Utah nonfarm employment but only 4.8 percent of total U.S. employment. Since both these sectors (mining and construction) play a larger part in Utah, it should come as no surprise (given the equality of goods-producing shares) that manufacturing employment make up a significantly smaller share of Utah jobs than U.S. jobs. In Utah, manufacturing jobs make up only 15 percent of total employment compared to almost 20 percent of the U.S. total. However, manufacturing jobs in Utah have, in the last few years, grown at a faster pace than the national average. Recently, transportation equipment and electronics manufacturing retain most of the responsibility for Utah's significantly faster manufacturing expansion.

On the service-producing side, the share of jobs contributed by transportation/communications/utilities in both the U.S. and Utah are very similar--5.4 percent and 5.9 percent respectively. Remarkably, the percent of jobs maintained by the trade industry is identical (23.7 percent) for both the United States and Utah. On the other hand, finance/insurance/real estate is a slightly more important contributor of jobs in the U.S. (6.1 percent) than in Utah (5.0 percent). The actual service industry is also a rather more prominent job provider in the U.S. as a

CHART 1.6

UTAH
SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS
ACTUAL NUMBER OF JOBS AND PERCENT OF TOTAL JOBS
1950 TO 1985



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

whole (22.5 percent share) than in Utah (21.0 percent share.) This breakdown leaves government to be more important in Utah than in the U.S. Over 22 percent of Utah's nonagricultural jobs fall in the civil service category compared to only 15 percent in the U.S. Federal employment plays a much larger part in Utah than in the United States in toto. Utah maintains several military installations, a regional income tax processing center, and a large amount of federal land which must be administrated. However, state government also makes up a larger share of total jobs in Utah, while Utah's local government share equals that of the U.S.

From this discussion, it appears the main differences in the industrial employment mix for the U.S. and Utah occur in manufacturing and government. Table 1.5 profiles the major industrial sectors by the share of total 1985 employment each maintains, for Utah and the U.S.

WHY THE SHIFT???

So, there's been a relative shift between goods-producing and service-producing jobs in this country and in this State. Why? Why have service-producing jobs been growing at a much faster rate than goods-producing jobs? Unfortunately, no firm consensus exists on the reasons for the shift or on the relative importance of these factors. Of course, economists are not exactly known for producing a firm consensus on anything. However, the following list attempts to outline several of the major factors in "the shift."

A. Changes in the demand for goods and services as a result of rising incomes. In other words, as incomes rise, people have more money to rent videos, eat in restaurants, take vacations, etc. Growing consumption of goods also requires the development of numerous services, i.e. transportation, retail/wholesale outlets, repair services.

B. Slower productivity growth in the service-producing sector than in the goods-producing sector. As productivity has increased in the goods-producing sector, less labor has been needed to produce the same amount of output. Slower productivity growth in the service-producing sector means (in very broad terms) less replacement of individuals with machines has occurred.

C. Increasing participation of women in the labor force. As women work outside the home, the demand for certain types of services (housekeeping, fast food, etc.) rises. Often these consumer services were previously produced outside the measured economy.

D. The growing importance of the public and nonprofit sector in general.

TABLE 1.3

UTAH
GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, AND 1985

YEAR	GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS		MINING	
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL
1950	54,208	28.7%	12,419	6.6%
1960	76,531	29.1	14,131	5.4
1970	83,535	23.4	12,854	3.6
1980	137,749	25.0	18,500	3.4
1985	139,247	22.3	9,738	1.6

YEAR	CONSTRUCTION		MANUFACTURING	
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL
1950	12,056	6.4%	29,733	15.7%
1960	14,851	5.6	47,549	18.1
1970	14,708	4.1	55,973	15.7
1980	31,549	5.7	87,700	15.9
1985	35,510	5.7	93,999	15.1

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES.

TABLE 1.4

UTAH
SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, AND 1985

YEAR	SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS		TRANS., COMM., UTIL.	
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL
1950	134,945	71.3%	21,326	11.3%
1960	186,806	70.9	22,257	8.5
1970	273,900	76.6	23,128	6.5
1980	414,140	75.0	34,120	6.2
1985	485,140	77.7	37,013	5.9

YEAR	TRADE		FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL
1950	42,425	22.4%	6,433	3.4%
1960	58,816	22.3	11,292	4.3
1970	79,208	22.2	14,977	4.2
1980	128,678	23.3	25,768	4.7
1985	147,921	23.7	31,059	5.0

YEAR	SERVICES		GOVERNMENT	
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL
1950	20,659	10.9%	44,102	23.3%
1960	32,171	12.2	62,270	23.6
1970	56,489	15.8	100,098	28.0
1980	100,528	18.2	125,046	22.7
1985	131,341	21.0	137,806	22.1

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES.

E. A change in the way firms conduct business. Many firms now contract personnel, billing, clerical, data processing, accounting, and various other functions with outside companies rather than keeping those services "in house." In many cases, the work has not changed but the classification of the firm performing the work has. For example, if a manufacturing firm contracts its accounting functions with a business service firm, those jobs previously counted in the manufacturing industry are now counted in the service-producing sector.

F. A change in the world economy and the nature of international trade. Production of many "goods" has shifted to developing countries where wage rates are lower than in the more advanced economies. The world economy appears to be making the natural shift theories of comparative advantage say should occur.

G. The lower number of hours worked per employee in the service-producing sector may overstate the shift between goods and services.

Again, the relative shift from goods-producing jobs to service-producing jobs has resulted from all these factors to varying degrees.

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION????

Much attention has been given to the suggestion that the growing importance of the service-producing sector is indicative of the "deindustrialization" of America. However, as has been pointed out several times, the "shift" has been relative rather than reflective of an actual loss of jobs (except cyclically). The United States is not losing its industrial base (nor is Utah for that matter). Many economists agree on this point. In fact between 1950 and 1985, Utah's manufacturing jobs expanded at an average annual rate equal to the rate for total employment.

Ronald Kutscher and Valerie Personick point out that "production declines are a more alarming signal of a reduction in the industrial (manufacturing) base than employment declines, because through efficiencies it is possible to have increasing output with stable or declining employment."[1] Kutscher and Personick show that using production as a criterion, the goods-producing sector, by reaching new peak levels in 1984, has clearly shown that it is not disappearing and that the magnitude of the relative shift is less for output than it is for employment. Their data indicate that increases in output have been made in manufacturing without corresponding increases in employment--the result of productivity gains.

Moreover, manufacturing's share of value added (at current prices) was 22 percent of GNP in both 1947 and 1984 and has wavered narrowly within the 20 to 25 percent band for nearly 50 years.

TABLE 1.5

UTAH AND UNITED STATES
MAJOR INDUSTRIES BY SHARE OF TOTAL
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
1985

UTAH	PERCENT OF TOTAL	UNITED STATES	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TRADE	23.7	TRADE	23.7
GOVERNMENT	22.1	SERVICES	22.5
SERVICES	21.0	MANUFACTURING	19.8
MANUFACTURING	15.1	GOVERNMENT	16.8
TRANS./COMM./UTILITIES	5.9	FIN./INS./REAL ESTATE	6.1
CONSTRUCTION	5.7	TRANS./COMM./UTILITIES	5.4
FIN./INS./REAL ESTATE	5.0	CONSTRUCTION	4.8
MINING	1.6	MINING	1.0

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES.

Robert Poole also points out that this transition is not unique to America.[2] Service-producing jobs account for approximately three-fourths of nonagricultural jobs in this country, but service-producing jobs account for 60 to 80 percent of total employment in every advanced economy including Canada, Australia, Western Europe, Japan, and even the USSR and Czechoslovakia. In other words, our major competitors are in the same boat.

Maurice Lengelle even suggests a method for classifying countries into different stages of economic development based on the rate of growth in the service sector and intersectoral shifts in employment.[3] This classification system ranks at the highest level those economies with the largest (relative) service-producing sectors. His method indicates the U.S. economy reached this highest stage of economic development as early as the middle 1950s.

Clearly, the U.S. is not becoming deindustrialized--far less is Utah. We are merely in the process of a transition not dissimilar from that of the industrial revolution. Then, our economy made a shift from agriculture to industry. Now, our economy is making a shift from industry to services--all in the natural economic order of things.

This analysis does not mean to imply that some manufacturing sectors are not in the midst of a long-range decline. Some are. However, overall manufacturing employment should continue to increase in absolute terms although it seems destined to become of less relative importance.

Here's a brief recapitulation. The shift to services has been going on for more than three decades. Here in Utah, the shift got an early start and has not been as pronounced as in the country as a whole. The shift to service-producing jobs, for the most part, has been relative. In absolute terms goods-producing jobs have not been lost (except cyclically). What has happened? Service-producing jobs have been growing at a faster rate. This change is not indicative of a declining industrial base. Rather, this shift is part of a natural economic transition.

THE WAGE ISSUE

Why all the hype about the shift from goods-producing to service-producing jobs? As is often the case, the concern boils down to an affair of the pocketbook. Some people say "the shift" means a loss of high-paying jobs while low-paying service jobs proliferate. Some people say the U.S. is becoming a nation of hamburger makers. Some people say America is losing its middle class; they call it the "declining middle." Some people say high-paying, goods-producing jobs are being lost in Utah only to be replaced by low-paying service sector jobs thus causing a deterioration in the State's wage base.

But what are the facts? Indeed, the average monthly wage for persons working in service-producing industries in Utah registered $1,328 in 1985

TABLE 1.6

UTAH AND UNITED STATES
SHARE OF GOODS AND SERVICE-PRODUCING NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, AND 1985

	U.S.		UTAH	
YEAR	SHARE OF GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS	SHARE OF SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS	SHARE OF GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS	SHARE OF SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS
1950	40.9%	59.1%	28.7%	71.3%
1960	37.7	62.3	29.1	70.9
1970	33.3	66.7	23.4	76.6
1980	28.4	71.6	25.0	75.0
1985	25.5	74.5	22.3	77.7

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

compared to an average monthly wage of $1,831 in goods-producing industries. Obviously, a rather significant difference exists. Moreover, in the past several years, the gap between has widened somewhat (see chart 1.7). However, a few points should be made.

A. In 1985, 19.4 percent of employees in service-producing industries worked part-time compared to only 7.4 percent in goods-producing industries. This characteristic tends to pull the average wage down for the service-producing sector.

B. Transportation/communications/utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and government all exhibit an average monthly wage higher than the average for all nonagricultural jobs. In the remaining two service-producing industries, trade and services, part-time workers make up 31 and 25 percent (respectively) of total employees.

C. As growth in service-producing jobs outstripped expansion in goods-producing jobs, one would expect more entry-level jobs on the service-producing side, and hence, a lower average wage.

D. Significant layoffs in two important industries--mining and primary metals--mean surviving workers are those with high seniority (and high pay).

E. Part-time jobs fill a demand on the part of the workers in Utah's labor force. The vast majority of part-timers do not desire full-time work. The service-producing sector provides the opportunity to work fewer hours particularly for Utah's women and large population of young people.

F. If the mix of jobs had remained the same between 1979 and 1985, total wages would have increased by only 1.1 percent.

Research on a national level also helps answer some of the questions asked above. Detailed data for Utah tends to be limited. But, most of the points made below can also be applied to the State. Robert Samuelson points out that the notion of a declining middle class has never been based on hard evidence.[4] Neal Rosenthal provides one of the best responses to claim that the middle class is declining as a result of the shift to services.[5] Here are some of Rosenthal's findings:

A. The proportion of workers with middle-income jobs was almost exactly the same in 1982 as in 1973.

B. The share of workers with high paying jobs rose slightly, while the proportion with low-paying jobs declined slightly.

C. Many of the low-paying service jobs simply replaced other low-paying jobs (farmhands, laborers) whose growth is now small.

D. The effect of the employment decline in "smokestack" industries as a portion of the overall economy is not significant. Had no decline occurred at all between 1973 and 1982, total employment in the country would have been only one-half a percentage point higher.

TABLE 1.7

UTAH
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE BY INDUSTRY
1985

	TOTAL JOBS	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE WAGE 1/	
			NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	624,387	$ 1,440	276,073	44.2%
GOODS-PRODUCING	139,247	1,831	96,400	69.2%
MINING	9,738	2,614	9,638	99.0%
CONSTRUCTION	35,510	1,668	22,305	62.8%
MANUFACTURING	93,999	1,811	64,457	68.6%
DURABLE GOODS	65,942	1,971	54,027	81.9%
NONDURABLE GOODS	37,013	1,436	10,430	28.2%
SERVICE-PRODUCING	485,140	1,328	179,673	37.0%
TRANS., COMM., PUB. UTILITIES	37,013	2,107	33,954	91.7%
TRADE	147,920	1,038	34,774	23.5%
WHOLESALE	35,555	1,752	28,990	81.5%
RETAIL	112,365	812	5,784	5.1%
FIN., INS., REAL ESTATE	31,059	1,502	12,184	39.2%
SERVICES	131,342	1,196	32,871	25.0%
GOVERNMENT	137,806	1,517	65,890	47.8%
FEDERAL	39,417	1,986	34,450	87.4%
STATE	36,301	1,391	24,504	67.5%
LOCAL	62,088	1,293	6,936	11.2%

1/ INCLUDES THE NUMBER OF JOBS IN INDUSTRIES (FOUR DIGIT SIC CODE) WITH ABOVE AVERAGE WAGE.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES.

TABLE 1.8

UTAH
AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE
BY SECTOR
1985

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS $1,440

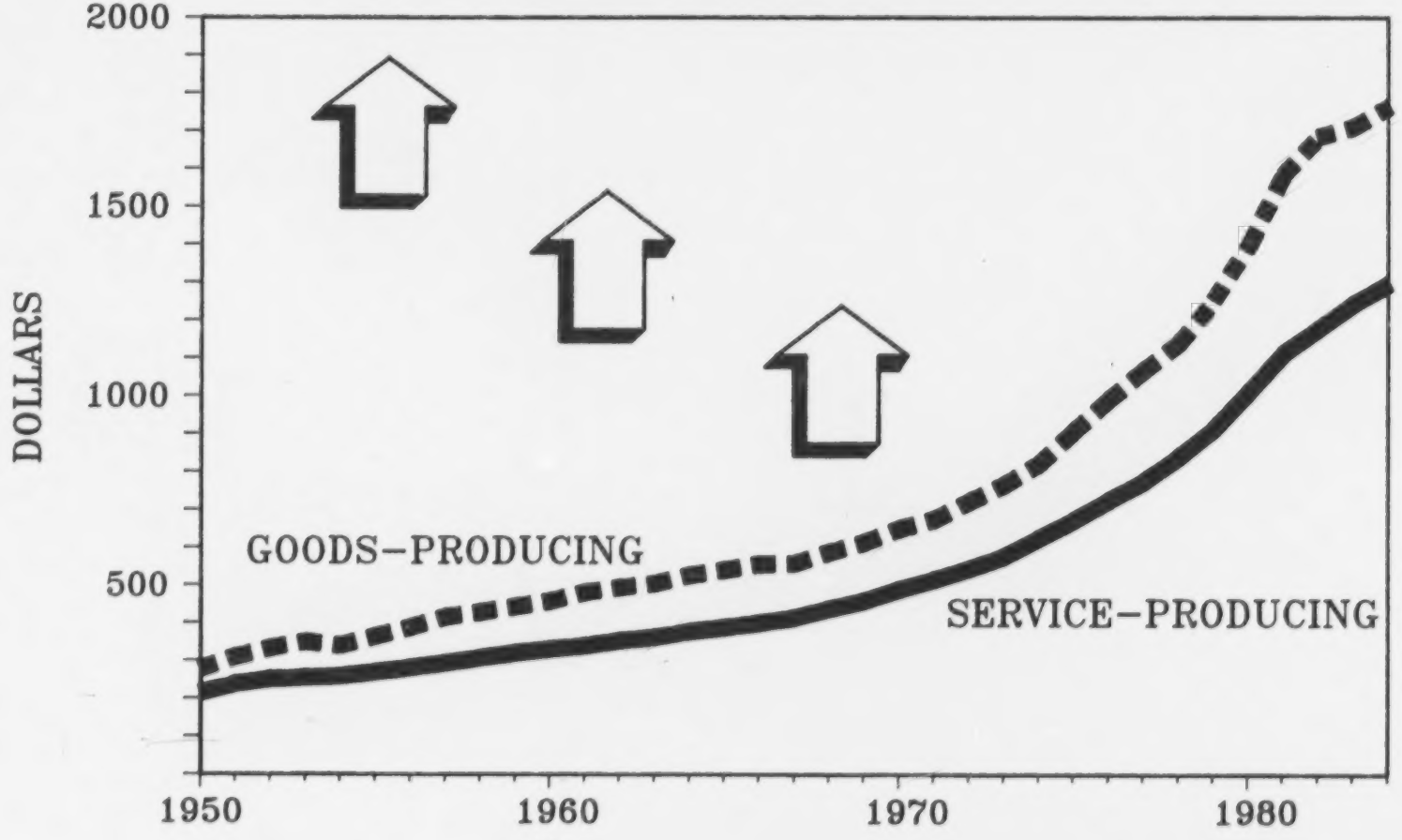
GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS	
MINING	$2,614
METAL	3,078
COAL	3,008
OTHER	2,161
CONSTRUCTION	1,668
MANUFACTURING	1,811
DURABLE GOODS	1,971
PRIMARY METALS	2,830
FAB. METALS, MACHINERY	1,982
ELECTRIC MACHINERY	1,746
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	2,432
OTHER	1,454
NONDURABLE GOODS	1,436
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,411
TEXTILE/APPAREL	919
CHEMICALS/PETROLEUM	2,362
OTHER	1,426

SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS	
TRANS., COMM., PUBLIC UTILITIES	$2,107
RAILROAD	2,463
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	1,750
COMM., ELECTRIC, GAS, PIPELINES	2,394
TRADE	1,038
WHOLESALE	1,752
RETAIL	812
BUILDING MATERIALS	1,190
FOOD STORES	960
AUTO, SERVICE STATIONS	1,262
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	454
OTHER	862
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	1,502
SERVICES	1,196
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	951
HOTELS AND LODGING PLACES	670
PERSONAL/BUSINESS/AMUSEMENT	1,063
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	1,407
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	1,031
OTHER	2,077
GOVERNMENT	1,517
FEDERAL	1,986
STATE	1,391
LOCAL	1,293

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES SECTION.

CHART 1.7

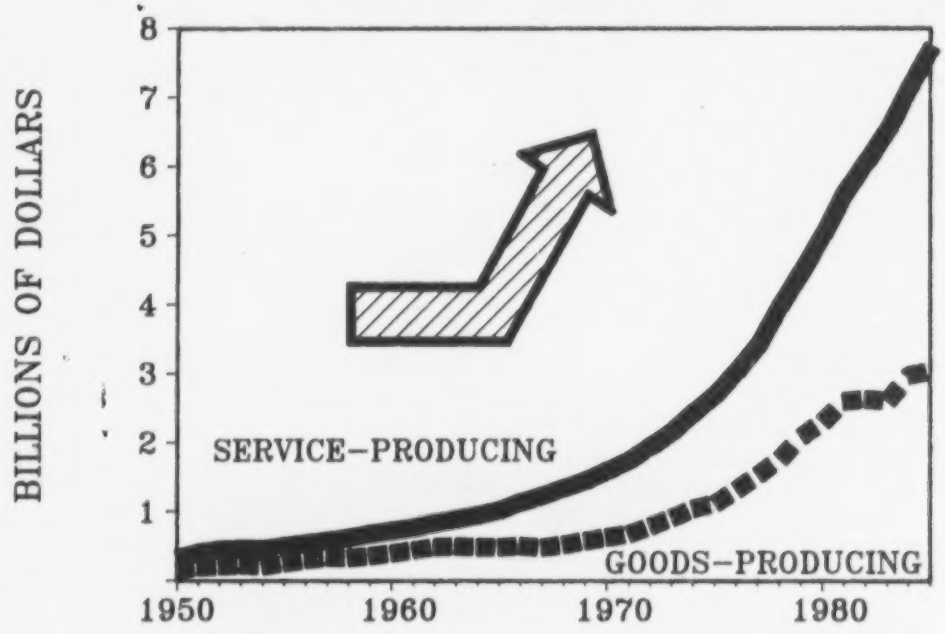
UTAH
AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE BY MAJOR SECTOR, 1950 TO 1985

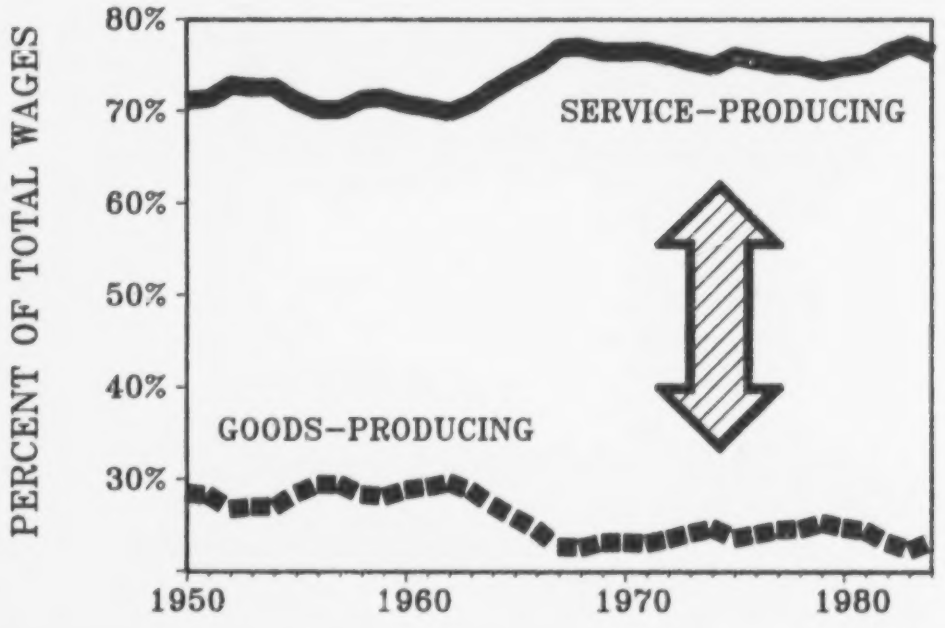


SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

CHART 1.8

UTAH
NONFARM WAGES AND PERCENT OF WAGES BY MAJOR SECTOR
1950 to 1985





SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

Other researchers point out:

E. Many service jobs are low-paying, but many also pay well. Service-producing occupations include doctors, lawyers, computer programmers.[6]

F. In terms of employment the U.S. has been a "service economy" for some time and this in no way hindered the spectacular wage growth of 1947 to 1973.[7]

G. Evidence of the "declining middle" is typically anecdotal and ignores changes in skill and education levels, occupational preferences, and the demographics of the labor force.[8]

H. For females, goods production in general and manufacturing in particular actually provide lower proportions of middle-class earnings than they obtain in the rest of the economy.[9]

I. Contrary to the common perception, the proportion of full-time workers earning middle-class incomes in the production of goods--46 percent--is exactly the same as the proportion for the rest of the economy.[10]

J. If the entire manufacturing work force were to be reemployed with earnings patterns typical of the rest of the economy, the aggregate distribution of earnings would change very little.[11]

K. For female workers, what we find in virtually every major sector of the economy is a shrinking lower class.[12]

L. The age distribution of earners (particularly the impact of the baby boom generation) has a much greater impact on earnings than the shift from goods to services. The reductions in earnings due to a large cohort appear to be greatest in the early stages of careers and to diminish thereafter. Over time, as the large population of baby boom individuals matures, the middle of the earnings distribution should thicken even more.[13]

M. While the U.S. has lost high-paying manufacturing jobs (such as in the auto and steel industries), workers were also displaced in the low-paying apparel and textile industries.[14]

N. Workers in service industry jobs have had larger increases in compensation (wage and fringes) than factory workers have.[15]

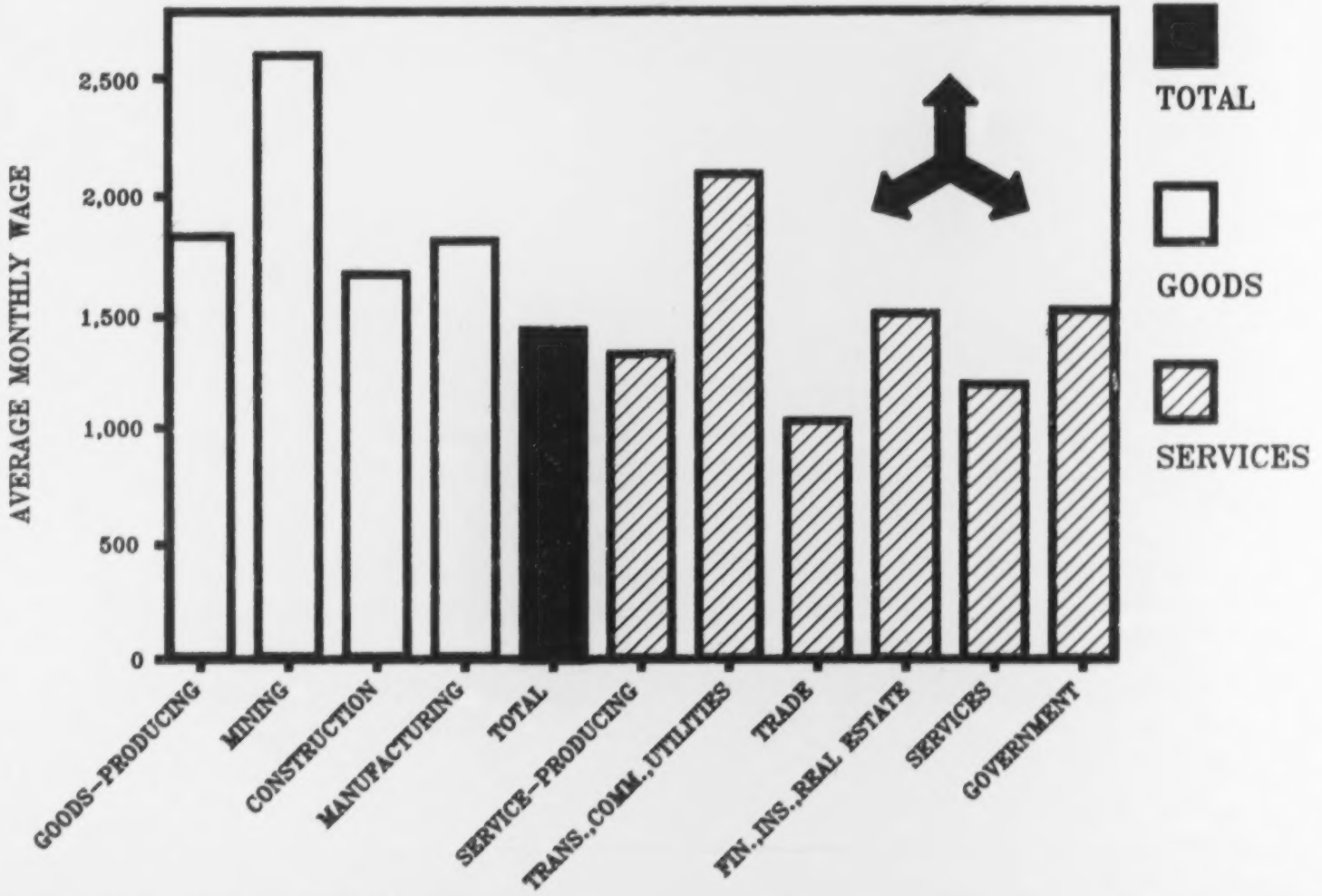
O. The service-producing sector employs 80 percent of the country's managerial and professional specialty workers.

P. If it were true that the service industries were in fact low wage employers, the shift toward services should be reflected in lower average annual pay; such has not been the case.[16]

Obviously, the issue of wages, goods-producing jobs and service-producing jobs is very complex. Utah has lost a number of jobs in "high-paying" industries and service-producing jobs do average a lower wage.

CHART 1.9

UTAH AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1985



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

CHART 1.10

UNITED STATES
STATES BY PERCENT OF SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS
1984

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

However, the actual evidence, as outlined above, does not necessarily indicate that Americans in general, or Utahns in particular, are losing out monetarily because of the shift to services.

OTHER PERCEPTIONS

All right, the service-producing sector has been labeled "low paying." The discussion above shows that "it ain't necessarily so." What are some of the other perceptions of the services-producing sector? First, the service-producing sector is seen as being labor intensive as opposed to capital intensive. Another view sees this sector as making gains in productivity only at a snail's pace. Are these perceptions true, or are they false?

A Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) study calculated a measure of capital intensity for each of 145 industry divisions based on capital stock per worker hour.[17] The results? Surprisingly, the service-producing industries made up nearly one-half of the 30 divisions in the first two deciles of the ranking. While there is some truth in the perception that service industries are labor intensive, this view is far from true for all service-producing divisions. Pipeline transportation, railroad transportation, radio and TV broadcasting, electric/gas utilities, water/sanitary services, real estate, and advertising all ranked in the first decile.

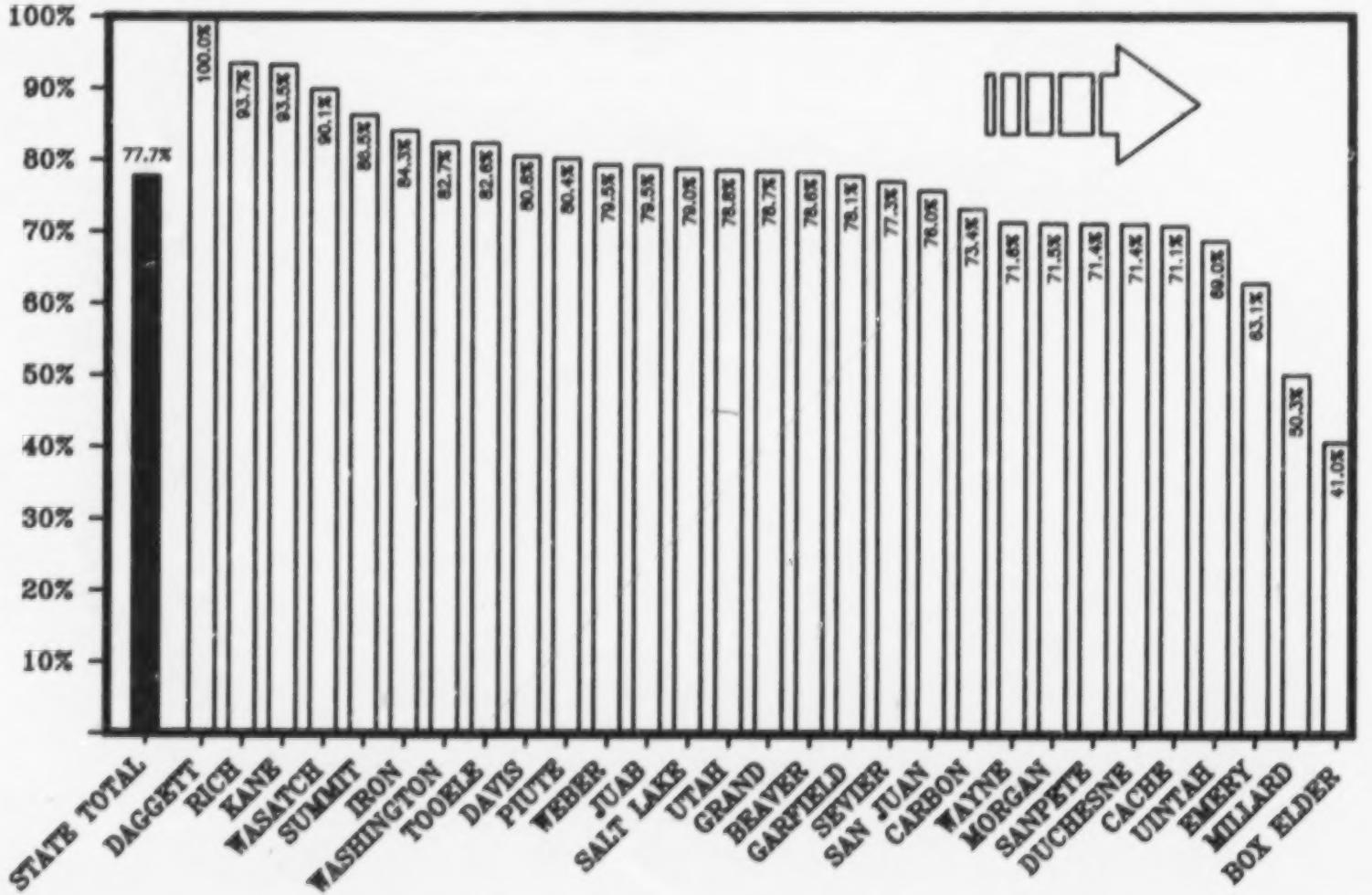
What about the perception of low productivity growth for the service-producing sector? Part of the problem lies in the fact that productivity measures for the service-producing sector are rather hard to come by (a matter discussed later.) The evidence on productivity compares to the evidence on wages--diversity abounds. The same BLS study mentioned in the preceding paragraph shows that between 1965 and 1980, productivity growth in the sector ranged from a high of 7.9 percent a year, in petroleum pipelines, to a low of 1.0 percent (reflecting declines in laundries and cleaning services, eating-drinking places, and retail food stores). In other words, while many service-producing industries do show low productivity growth, others do not. Moreover, this same study concluded that the shift between goods-producing and service-producing industries has had a negligible effect on productivity growth in this nation. In no instance did "the shift" account for as much as 0.1 percent of the change in overall productivity growth.[18]

FROM STATE TO STATE, FROM COUNTY TO COUNTY

What areas of the nation are most service-oriented? Generally the West has more service-producing jobs per capita than the Midwest or East. (See Chart 1.10.) Hawaii (with lots of tourism jobs) and the District of

CHART 1.11

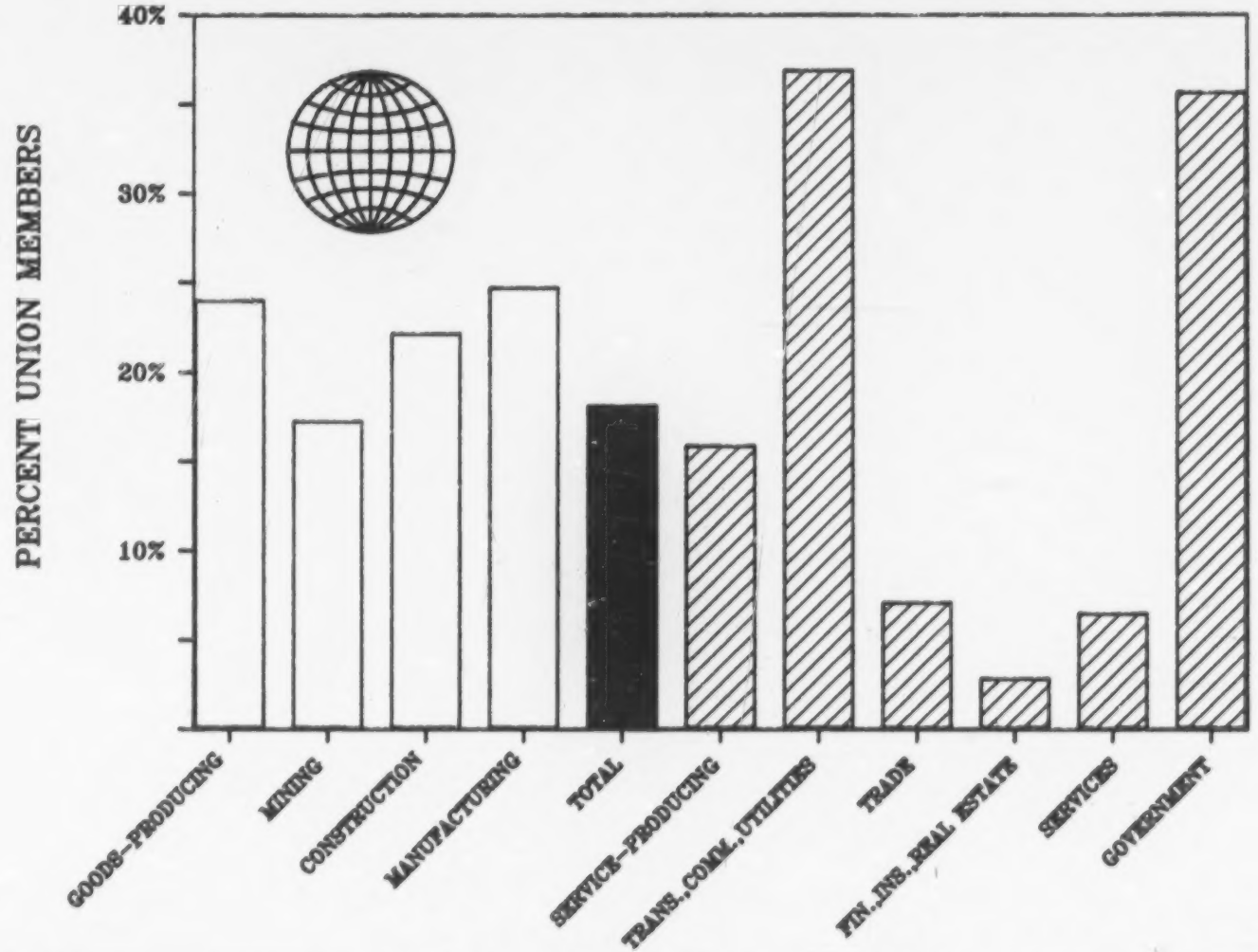
UTAH
PERCENT OF SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS BY COUNTY
1985



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

CHART 1.12

UNITED STATES
PERCENT UNION MEMBERS BY INDUSTRY
1985



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Columbia (with lots of government jobs) turn out to be the most service intensive with more than 90 percent of employment in the service-producing field. Only two other states east of Texas showed service-producing proportions above 80 percent--Florida and Maryland. Utah ranks number 18, out of 50 states and the District of Columbia, in percentage share of service-producing jobs.

Taking a closer look at Utah in 1985 reveals no clear pattern between urban and rural counties. Remember, agricultural jobs are excluded from this discussion. Several smaller counties, some of which rely heavily on government and/or the tourist industry, head up the pack. Daggett, Rich, Kane, Wasatch, and Summit counties made the top five. Urban counties (Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, Utah) basically rank in the middle range. Box Elder, with a large manufacturing base, fell at the bottom of the list. Counties with many mining jobs (Carbon, Emery, Duchesne, Uintah) also fell toward the bottom of the list. Millard County, which in 1985 maintained a large number of construction jobs at the Intermountain Power Project site, also showed a low concentration of service-producing jobs.

THE UNION STORY

Mr. or Ms. Average on the street would probably say that goods-producing industries are more unionized than service-producing industries. They would be right. However, some interesting deviations exist. This data is available only for the entire United States, but should help illuminate the Utah situation. In 1985, 24 percent of goods-producing workers belonged to a union compared to only 16 percent of service-producing employees. However, the two industries with the highest proportion of union workers turned out to be service-producing divisions. Almost 36 percent of government workers belong to a union and 37 percent of employees of transportation/communications/utilities industries were members of unions. Conversely, only 3 percent of finance/insurance/real estate workers maintained union membership. Goods-producing industries revealed a much more homogenous mixture, ranging from 17 percent to 25 percent union membership.

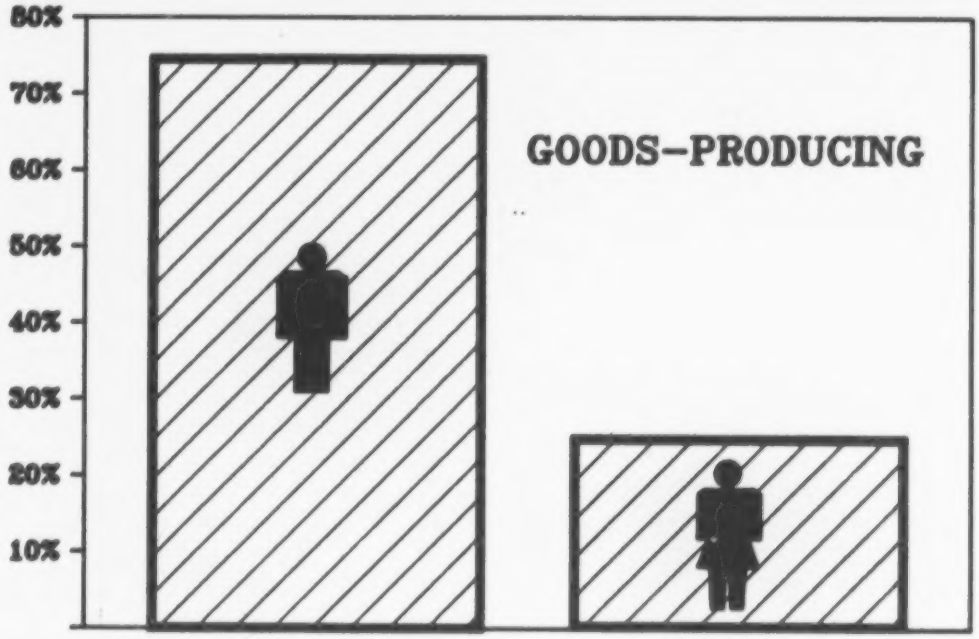
CHARACTERISTICALLY SPEAKING. . .

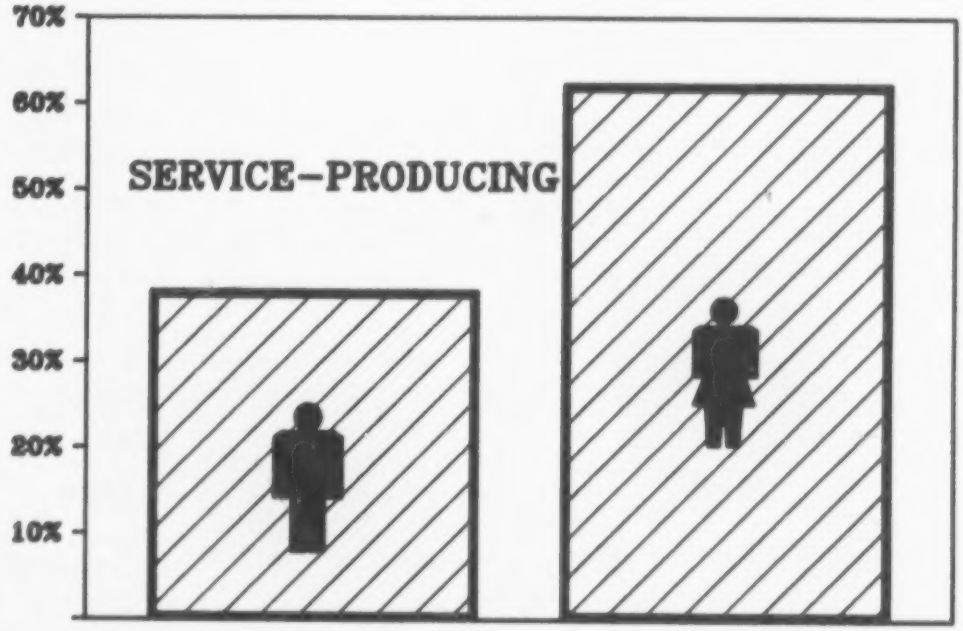
So the goods-producing sector shows a higher degree of unionization than does the service-producing sector. What other characteristics differentiate the two?

Overall, the average number of workers per firm in Utah is smaller for service-producing companies than for goods-producing companies.

CHART 1.13

UTAH MALE/FEMALE BREAKDOWN OF GOODS- AND SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS





SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

Excluding government workers, service-producing firms averaged 12 employees compared to 19 employees for goods-producing firms in 1985. As could be suspected, at 39 workers per firm, manufacturing averaged the largest ratio. However, a service-producing division ranked second. Transportation/communications/utilities employed an average of 24 workers per company. Construction registered at the bottom of the ranking (8 workers per firm), followed closely by finance/insurance/real estate (9 workers per firm). (See chart 1.14.)

Service-producing industries also differ from goods-producing industries in the number of women they employ. Figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey indicate that in 1985, only 25 percent of Utah goods-producing workers were female compared with 62 percent of service-producing workers. (See Chart 1.13.)

As mentioned before, the service-producing sector employs a much larger number of part-time workers than does its counterpart. Little more than 7 percent of goods-producing employees worked part-time in 1985 while over 19 percent of service-producing employees worked less than full-time. The trade and services industries employed the highest numbers of part-timers--31 and 25 percent respectively. The highest proportion (11 percent) of part-time workers on the "goods" side was maintained by the construction industry.

For the most part, the distribution of the experienced labor force by occupation and industry appears fairly straight forward. Service-producing industries employ a higher share of executive/administrative/managerial, professional, technical, sales, administrative support, private household, and other service occupations than their share of the labor force. Conversely, the highest proportion of precision/craft/repair, machine operator/assembler/inspector, transportation/material moving, and handler/equipment cleaner/laborer occupations are found in the goods-producing sector. (See Chart 1.15.)

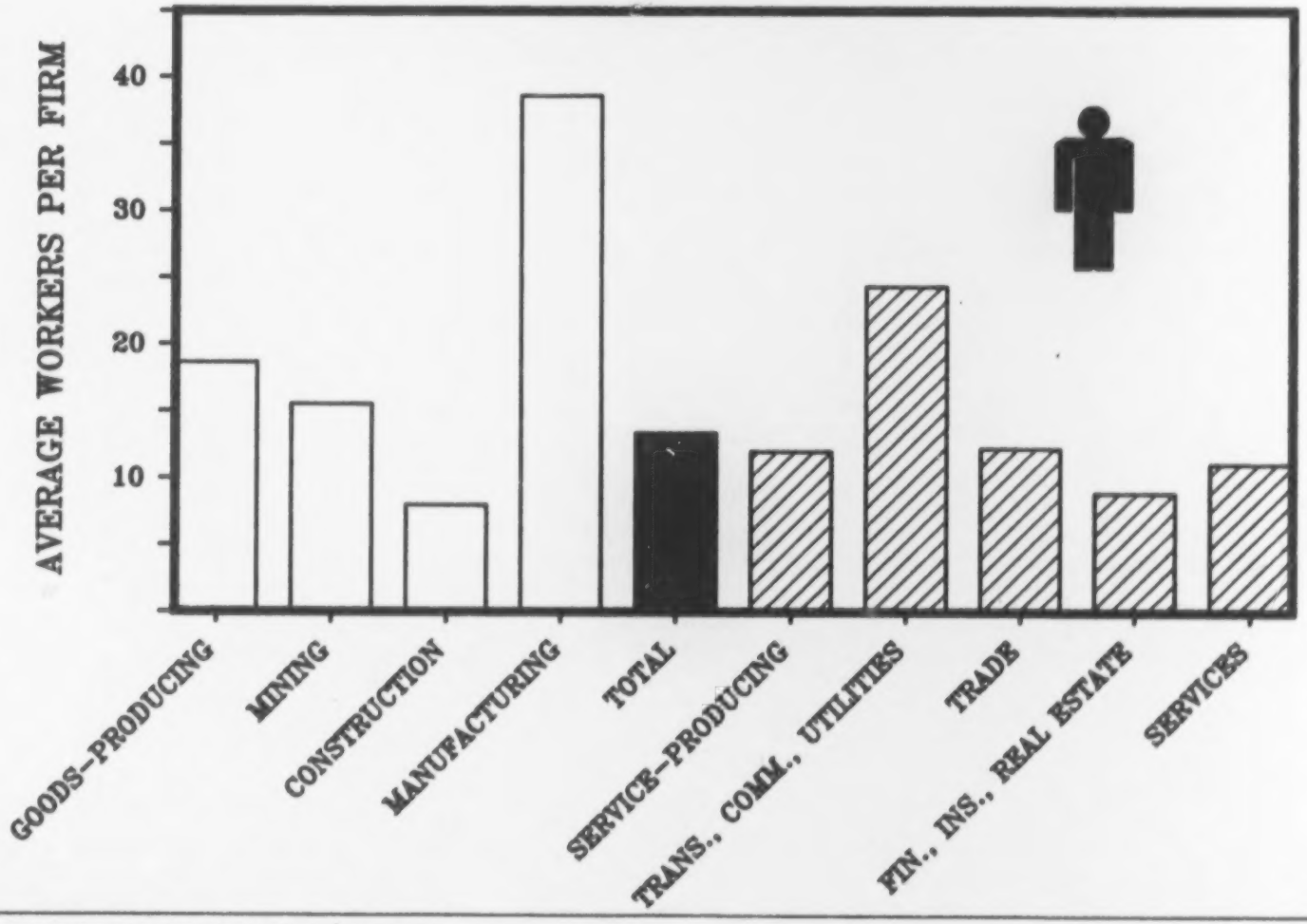
THE STABILIZING INFLUENCE

After all the "bad press" the service-producing sector has received, it should be mentioned that the sector has received some "good press" too. Most economists partially attribute the growing economic stability in the U.S. economy to the influence of the service-producing sector.

A look at annual growth rates points to the fact that the sector itself is somewhat immune to the cyclical pattern of boom and bust. For example, since 1950, the Utah goods-producing sector has lost jobs in every recession--at rates sometimes reaching nearly 7 percent. On the other hand, the service-producing sector has seen its jobs grow in every year since 1950 with the exception of 1958, when the sector experienced a 0.2 percent decline.

CHART 1.14

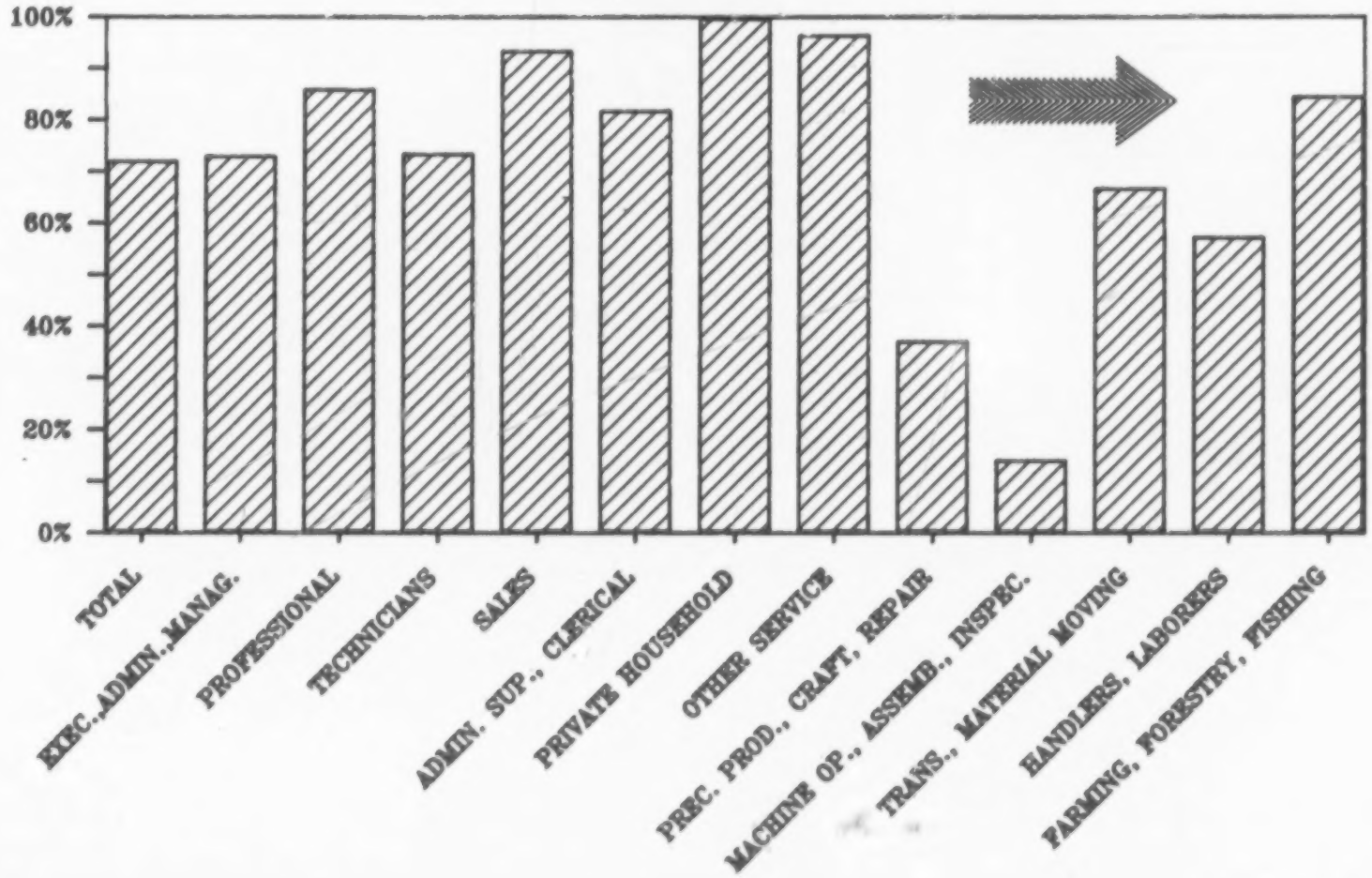
UTAH
AVERAGE WORKERS PER FIRM
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1985



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

CHART 1.15

UNITED STATES
SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS AS A PERCENT OF MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
1985



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Unemployment rates for the service-producing sector do tend to fluctuate with expansion and recession. However, during recessionary periods, re-entrants account for the majority of the increase in unemployment in service-producing industries. In goods-producing industries, layoffs accounted for the rising level of unemployment. In other words, the increase in service-producing unemployment during recessions is connected to employees (mostly women) who re-enter the labor force.[19]

As relatively stable service-producing jobs make up a larger and larger share of total employment, it seems only reasonable that the economy itself would become more stable. Indeed, the economy has become less susceptible to the cycle of boom and bust. Michael Urquhart indicates that the net cyclical change in overall employment has declined from 7.3 percent in the 1940's and 1950's to 5.3 percent during the 1960's and 1970's.[20] His research (along with that of others) suggests that the service-producing sector has had a definite stabilizing effect on the economy. However, other forces within the economy have also acted as a brace against business cycles (such as government support programs). As of this writing, Utah would be in the midst of a serious slump if not for the growth of jobs in the service-producing sector.

THE DATA PROBLEM

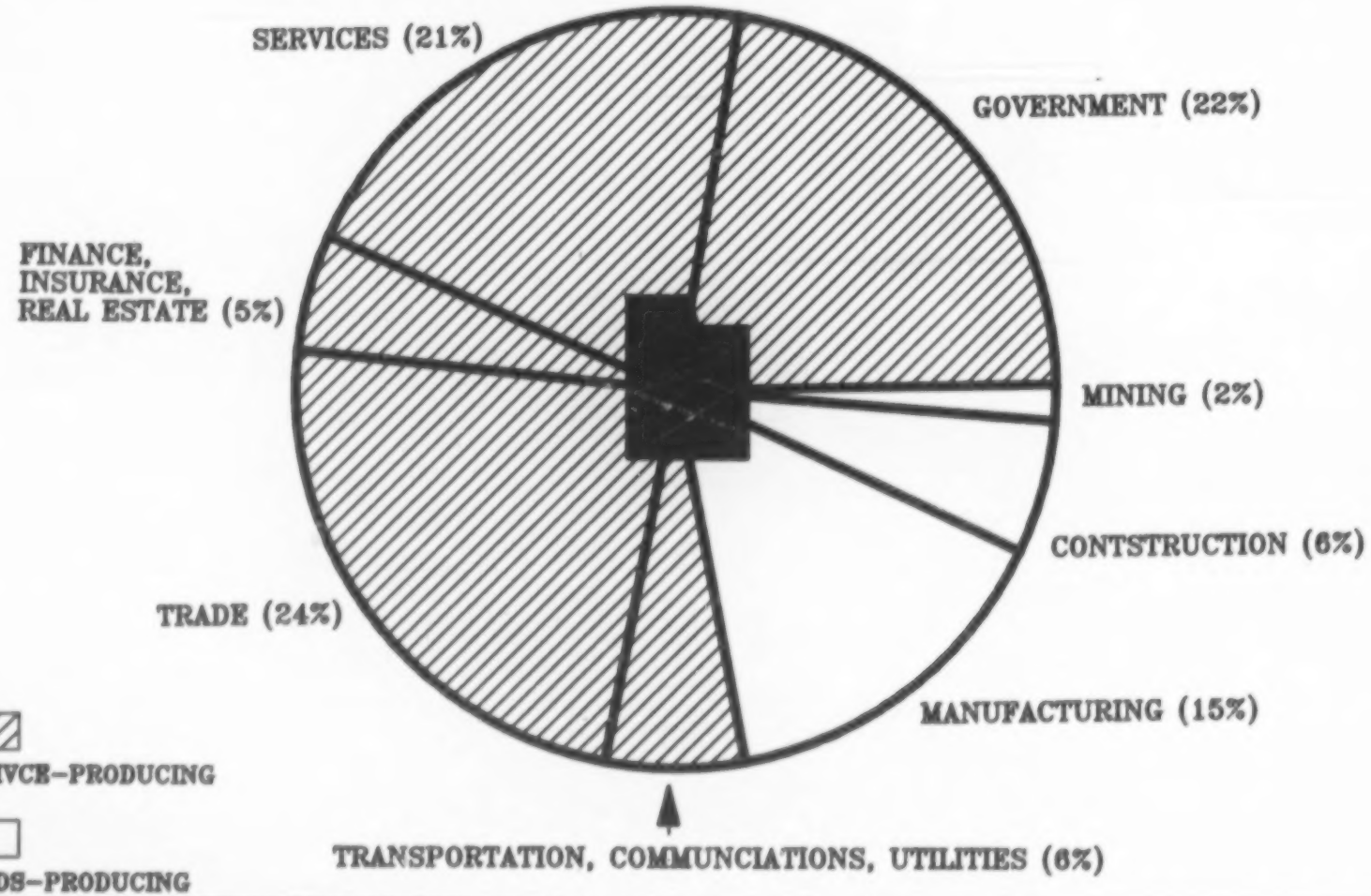
One major problem arises when analyzing the service-producing industry--the lack of detailed data. Of course, between Census years, detailed information on service-producing jobs in the State of Utah is very sketchy. The data series for numbers of jobs and total wages for a complex breakdown of industries is excellent. However, when information concerning part-time/full-time status, high paying/low paying jobs, sex, union membership etc. is desired, the facts are scarce indeed. On a national basis, information is better, but much of current data collection is still geared toward an economy that is more goods-producing than service-producing.

The very diverse nature of the service side of the economy makes data gathering difficult. Service-producing firms tend to be smaller and less likely to respond to voluntary requests for data. The current surveys of hours and earnings have been designed to measure activity in firms with quite traditional employment practices not to be found in many service-producing firms. Many service-producing firms use outside accounting services themselves and others worry about the ever burgeoning amount of paperwork they already are required to submit. Moreover, the services side with its smaller firm size sees more "births and deaths," making a continuous picture difficult to draw. While the Bureau of Labor Statistics is making a concerted effort to improve its gathering of service-producing data, it, like most other federal agencies, faces continued budget problems.

Another problem of service-producing sector statistics has to do with industrial classifications. Fortunately, efforts are being made to alleviate

CHART 1.16

UTAH
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1985



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

part of this difficulty--but first the problem. The federal government has long used Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SICs) to categorize, for statistical purposes, private and public establishments. (A summary of these codes is provided in the Appendix of this report.) Obviously, as an economy grows and expands, certain types of business functions become vastly important although they may not have even existed a decade before. As this report has discussed in massive detail, the U.S. economy is becoming more and more service orientated. Only a few years ago, many service-related industries were in their infancy or nonexistent. Take, for example, video rental, cable television, computer retailing, software retailing, discount brokering, etc.

To reflect the changing nature of the nation's business sectors, the federal government has revised the Standard Industrial Classification system so that important data is either combined or disaggregated. These changes are effective January 1, 1987. Prior to this revision, SIC definitions and codes had not been updated since 1972. In the 1972 classifications, manufacturing codes were much more detailed than the service-producing codes, although the U.S. has been a service economy for many years. The new revisions add 27 new codes for the service-producing sector--definitely a move in the right direction.

THE WRAP-UP

So, what conclusions can be drawn from this discussion? The shift to service-producing jobs has been going for more than 30 years, both in the United States and in Utah. This shift has not occurred because of an actual migration of workers. Rather, the service-producing sector has grown at an accelerated rate causing a relative change in the share of total jobs maintained by each division. This change appears to be a natural economic evolution and not a sign of deindustrialization. Concern over wage differentials between the goods-producing and service-producing sectors seems to be overstated because of the diversity and nature of the service-producing sector itself. And finally, the expanding importance of the service-producing sector as a producer of jobs can be shown to have a stabilizing effect on the economy.

THE SERVICE INDUSTRY

THE SERVICE INDUSTRY

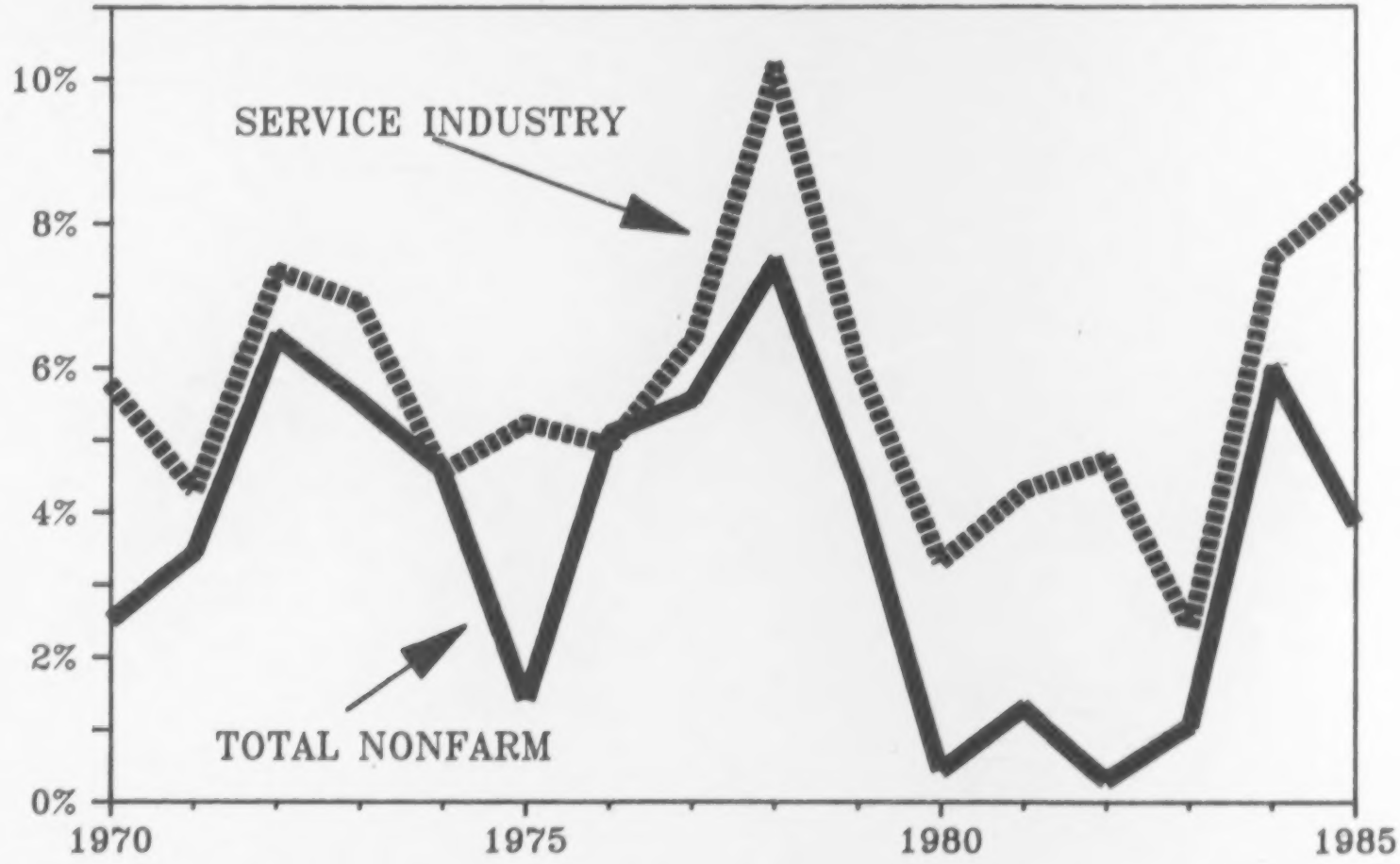
As mentioned in the previous section, the service industry has been the star job winner of the service-producing sector over the last 35 years. This section will take a little closer look at this expansive industry to see just where employment growth is occurring and to determine some of the characteristics of this very important industry.

WHAT ARE THEY?

Just what types of firms are included in the service industry? First of all, there are no fast food establishments--they are included in retail trade. So the thought that the rapid growth in services is giving rise to a nation of hamburger makers is false. The first major division of the service industry is hotels and lodging places. This section includes the obvious--hotels, motels, and other types of lodging places (camping and trailer parks for transients are also included). Personal services make up the next category. Laundry/cleaning establishments, photographic studios, beauty/barber shops, shoe repair, and firms providing funeral services are classified as "personal services." Business services--advertising, credit reporting/collection, mailing/reproduction, building services, news syndicates, personnel supply, data processing, plus many others--is one section providing much of the new service industry employment. Repair services, the motion picture industry, and amusement/recreation (ski) services are also major classifications within the service industry. The health services division includes not only physician's and dentist's offices, but also hospitals, nursing homes, medical laboratories, centralized health maintenance organizations, and outpatient facilities. Legal services, educational services, and social services provide other sources of service industry employment. Rounding out the field are museums, memberships organizations (including religious), private households, and any other services not fitting into the classifications listed above. Obviously, the service industry is characterized by wide diversity.

CHART 2.1

UTAH
YEAR-OVER GROWTH RATES
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS AND SERVICE INDUSTRY JOBS



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

WHY IS THE SERVICE INDUSTRY SO IMPORTANT?

Why is the service industry so important in this review of the shift from goods-producing to service-producing jobs? After all, trade and government currently account for a larger portion of Utah jobs than does the service industry. In the first place (and as mentioned before), the service industry has exhibited the fastest employment growth over the last 35 years of any of the major industrial classifications. Moreover, its importance has only grown during the past few years. Between 1950 and 1985, the service industry accounted for one-fourth of the total new nonagricultural jobs created in the State of Utah. Between 1975 and 1985, the service industry accounted for 31 percent of the new nonagricultural jobs in the State. But, between 1980 and 1985, the service industry accounted for 43 percent of the new nonfarm jobs created in Utah. Obviously, the service industry is gaining more and more importance in the Utah economy.

A QUICK AND DIRTY REVIEW

When the service industry is broken down into major categories, it becomes apparent that all divisions have maintained better than average growth rates during the 35 years under review. Agricultural services have grown at the fastest average annual rate (12 percent), although these jobs make up a very small portion of the whole. Most of the agricultural service growth occurred in the late 50s, early 70s, and 80s.

Hotels and lodging places exhibited a 4 percent average annual growth rate from 1950 to 1985. The majority of the growth has come during the last 15 years as the skiing/tourist industry hit its stride. However, this industry has seen very little increase in its share of total employment.

Personal, business and amusement services, while showing one of the lower average annual growth rates (4.8 percent) since 1950, have made some of the most spectacular additions to the service industry in the past few years. Between 1984 and 1985, personal, business and amusement services increased employment by a whopping 14.4 percent! Most of the growth has occurred in business services as the computer has blossomed and as firms have contracted out many functions formerly performed "in house." This industry has almost doubled its share of total nonfarm employment since the early 50s. In 1985, it accounted for more jobs than the mining and construction industries combined!

Medical and health services have also boomed in Utah. Since 1950, this division has exhibited the extremely robust average annual growth rate of 6.5 percent. For the most part, the health services growth rate has shown only minor fluctuations over the past 35 years. Between 1950 and 1985, medical and health services more than doubled their share of total nonfarm jobs, growing from 2.0 percent to 5.4 percent.

TABLE 2.1

UTAH
CHANGES IN SERVICE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
RANKED BY JOB GROWTH
1975 - 1985

SIC	DESCRIPTION	JOB GROWTH 1975-1985	SHARE OF JOB GROWTH	1975-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
	TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT	57,063	100.0%	76.6%
8062	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	5,483	9.6%	60.6%
7011	HOTELS, MOTELS & TOURIST COURTS	3,755	6.6%	68.5%
7399	BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC	2,545	4.5%	220.5%
8011	OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS	2,349	4.1%	71.0%
8911	ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	2,311	4.0%	120.3%
8661	RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	2,292	4.0%	34.1%
8221	COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, NEC	2,184	3.8%	24.3%
7362	TEMPORARY HELP SUPPLY SERVICES	2,126	3.7%	308.1%
8111	LEGAL SERVICES	2,040	3.6%	142.9%
7392	MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS	1,976	3.5%	510.6%
7372	COMPUTER PROGRAMMING AND SOFTWARE	1,843	3.2%	1880.6%
8021	OFFICES OF DENTISTS	1,784	3.1%	119.9%
8059	NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE, NEC	1,653	2.9%	107.2%
8081	OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES	1,444	2.5%	704.4%
7349	BUILDING MAINTENANCE SERVICES, NEC	1,405	2.5%	65.7%
8931	ACCOUNTING, AUDITING & BOOKKEEPING	1,307	2.3%	124.2%
7999	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION, NEC	1,207	2.1%	127.7%
8351	CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	1,105	1.9%	242.3%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES.

Educational and membership services also make up a big hunk (5 percent in 1985) of total nonfarm jobs. In the past 35 years, these two divisions have shown combined growth, on an average annual basis, of 5.3 percent.

The remaining service divisions which can be lumped together, have grown at the superb average annual rate of 6.4 percent. However, yearly growth rates have fluctuated wildly. These remaining divisions may seem small at only 1.7 percent of total nonfarm employment; but they combined to account for more jobs than the entire mining industry during 1985.

DETAILS, DETAILS, DETAILS . . .

Now, to a narrower scope. This section looks at where the major growth has occurred during the last decade (the decade of fastest service industry growth)--but not by major sector. The following discussion focuses on service industry breakdowns at the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification level.

First, which service divisions have seen the fastest percentage growth? Table 2.2 lists those divisions with the highest decade-over percentage growth. Certain divisions have been excluded from the list--those in 1975, whose employment registered less than 20 individuals (a case which would tend to overstate the growth rate). A quick glance reveals that many of these "high growth" industries fall in the business or medical services categories. Top on the list are two computer-related services--computer programming/software and miscellaneous computer services. Both these sectors have grown to more than 10 times their 1975 employment figure. Direct mail advertising has really come into its own, expanding almost 10 times since 1975. Outpatient care facilities have also grown remarkably. Much of this rise can be attributed to the growth of health maintenance organizations which sustain their own facilities. Another notable high growth category was temporary help supply services. The tendency to contract workers on a temporary basis while the temporary help company handles all the payroll details has been growing in popularity. Child day care services also showed a notable increase as more mothers moved into the labor force.

What about the service divisions that actually lost employment? There appear to be a number of them. Radio and television repair employment dropped by 15 percent. Its often cheaper to buy new, robot produced items than pay high labor costs to have them repaired. Beauty shops lost employment as more beauticians became self-employed and women turned to low upkeep hairdos. Drive-in motion picture theaters have almost disappeared from the landscape, so its no surprise that employment in this category dropped by almost three-fourths. Even motion picture theaters (excluding drive-ins) have lost employment as more individuals have turned to cable and video tape watching. All in all, 28 4-digit categories lost employment between 1975 and 1985.

TABLE 2.2

UTAH
CHANGES IN SERVICE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
RANKED BY PERCENTAGE JOB GROWTH
1975 - 1985

SIC	DESCRIPTION	JOB GROWTH 1975-1985	SHARE OF JOB GROWTH	1975-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
	TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT	57,063	100.0%	76.6%
7372	COMPUTER PROGRAMMING AND SOFTWARE	1,843	3.2%	1,880.6%
7379	COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES, NEC	286	0.5%	1,361.9%
7814	MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION FOR TV	233	0.4%	1,226.3%
7331	DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING SERVICES	246	0.4%	984.0%
8081	OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES	1,444	2.5%	704.4%
7333	COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY & ART	295	0.5%	602.0%
7392	MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS	1,976	3.5%	510.6%
0781	LANDSCAPE COUNSELING & PLANNING	139	0.2%	421.2%
8361	RESIDENTIAL CARE	469	0.8%	411.4%
8049	OFFICES OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, NEC	567	1.0%	383.1%
7319	ADVERTISING, NEC	141	0.2%	371.1%
7525	PARKING STRUCTURES	121	0.2%	366.7%
7217	CARPET & UPHOLSTERY CLEANING	268	0.5%	335.0%
7362	TEMPORARY HELP SUPPLY SERVICES	2,126	3.7%	308.1%
0751	LIVESTOCK SERVICES	66	0.1%	300.0%
8091	HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, NEC	280	0.5%	297.9%
8321	INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY SERVICES	900	1.6%	267.1%
7339	STENOGRAPHIC AND REPRODUCTION, NEC	71	0.1%	263.0%
8351	CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	1,105	1.9%	242.3%
7399	BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC	2,545	4.5%	220.5%
7549	AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, NEC	65	0.1%	203.1%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES.

While some of the divisions listed above saw significant growth within their own spheres, they were not always the divisions which contributed the most jobs to the services industries. Table 2.1 lists those service industry divisions which saw the largest employment growth in numeric terms. Heading the list is general medical and surgical hospitals. This category saw the addition of almost 5,500 new jobs between 1975 and 1985. Increased tourism helped along number two on the list--hotels and motels increased their employment by approximately 3,800 jobs. The remaining major contributors include four other health related classifications, seven business service classifications, legal services, religious organizations, private colleges/universities, miscellaneous recreation services, and child day care services.

It should be noted that these figures exclude government jobs which can also be classified in the service industry. For example, the government maintains a majority of employment in the education field, plus a healthy proportion of certain health and social service divisions. In fact, when government employment is included in the service industry classifications, it accounts for one-third of this sector's employment.

CHARACTERISTICS REVIEWED

Now comes the time to review some of the characteristics of the service industry. A number of these attributes have been mentioned in the first chapter of this report. However, it seems pertinent to pull them together here, along with a number of other observations on this variegated industry.

First, some basic demographic qualities. In 1985, the service industry accounted for 21.0 percent of total nonagricultural jobs in Utah. In the U.S., services accounted for a slightly higher proportion--22.5 percent.

Utah women account for almost 51 percent of the experienced civilian labor force employed in the private portion of the service industry (exclusive of private household). The service industry is a great employer of Utah women. In nonagricultural industries in general, Utah women make up only 42 percent of the experienced labor force. The service industry has been a significant creator of jobs for females who continue to swell the ranks of the labor force. In turn, the fact that women work outside the home creates demand for more service industry jobs.

Young labor force members are also more likely to work in the service industry than in the economy in general. About 11 percent of services workers are under the age of 19 compared with 9 percent for total nonfarm jobs.

In 1985, the unemployment rate for experienced workers in the service industry registered 5.5 percent in Utah--identical to the rate for all nonagricultural industries and slightly below the 5.7 percent of private wage and salary jobs.

As might be surmised, wages tend to be on the low end of the scale in the service industry. The Utah 1985 average annual wage in services measured $1,196--substantially below the $1,440 for all nonagricultural jobs. However, one-fourth of service industry jobs fall in 4-digit industries where the average annual wage ranks higher than mean wage for all nonfarm jobs. Also, more than one-fourth of service industry jobs are part-time compared to 16 percent for all nonfarm jobs, a fact which tends to pull the average annual wage down. For a more complete discussion of pay-related data statistics see the section entitled "The Wage Issue" in the first chapter of this report.

As occupations go, the private service industry includes approximately three-fourths of experienced professional and specialty workers, 30 percent of managerial staff, 53 percent of technicians, 60 percent of farming, forestry, and fishing personnel. On the other hand, the service industry shows only small proportions of laborers, assemblers, and craft workers.

What about the size of service industry establishments? The service industry shows one of the lowest number of workers per firm figures of any industrial sector. With 11 workers per establishment, the service industry ranks above only the finance/insurance/real estate division. The service industry is also dominated by establishments with only one work-site. On a national basis, 88 percent of U.S. service firms are one-establishment companies. In addition, the service industry also maintains one of the smallest proportions of union membership--only 7 percent. Again, only finance/insurance/real estate shows a lower ratio of union members.

Another outstanding characteristic the service industry shares with the larger service-producing sector is its relative immunity to recession. In all the years since 1950, the Utah service industry has never lost jobs. Of course, employment growth slows during recessionary periods, but the industry still manages to add to nonfarm jobs. During the past few decades, the service industry has become one of the major stabilizing influences on the boom and bust cycle.

IN SUMMARY. . .

In summary, the service industry far outshines any other industrial sector in terms of employment expansion and seems destined to continue to do so. The other outstanding quality of the service industry is its substantial diversity. This diversity at times almost defies quantification, but seems to give the industry its great potential for expansion. This sector accounted for 44 percent of the growth in Utah nonfarm employment during 1985. Just like the service-producing sector, the service industry is often misunderstood. However, the evidence indicates it will continue to be a significant source of Utah jobs in the years to come.

APPENDIX

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STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division and Major Group Industry Descriptions

DIVISION A. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING

Major Group 01. Agricultural production--crops
Major Group 02. Agricultural production--livestock
Major Group 07. Agricultural services
Major Group 08. Forestry
Major Group 09. Fishing, hunting, and trapping

DIVISION B. MINING

Major Group 10. Metal mining
Major Group 11. Anthracite mining
Major Group 12. Bituminous coal and lignite mining
Major Group 13. Oil and gas extraction
Major Group 14. Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels

DIVISION C. CONSTRUCTION

Major Group 15. Building construction--general contractors and operative builders
Major Group 16. Construction other than building construction--general contractors
Major Group 17. Construction--special trade contractors

DIVISION D. MANUFACTURING

Major Group 20. Food and kindred products
Major Group 21. Tobacco manufacturers
Major Group 22. Textile mill products
Major Group 23. Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
Major Group 24. Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Major Group 25. Furniture and fixtures
Major Group 26. Paper and allied products
Major Group 27. Printing, and publishing, and allied industries
Major Group 28. Chemicals and allied products
Major Group 29. Petroleum refining and related industries
Major Group 30. Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Major Group 31. Leather and leather products
Major Group 32. Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Major Group 33. Primary metal industries
Major Group 34. Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment

Major Group 35. Machinery, except electrical
Major Group 36. Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Major Group 37. Transportation equipment
Major Group 38. Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical and optical goods; watches and clocks
Major Group 39. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

DIVISION E. TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES

Major Group 40. Railroad transportation
Major Group 41. Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation
Major Group 42. Motor freight transportation and warehousing
Major Group 43. U.S. Postal Service
Major Group 44. Water transportation
Major Group 45. Transportation by air
Major Group 46. Pipe lines, except natural gas
Major Group 47. Transportation services
Major Group 48. Communication
Major Group 49. Electric, gas, and sanitary services

DIVISION F. WHOLESALE TRADE

Major Group 50. Wholesale trade--durable goods
Major Group 51. Wholesale trade--nondurable goods

DIVISION G. RETAIL TRADE

Major Group 52. Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers
Major Group 53. General merchandise stores
Major Group 54. Food stores
Major Group 55. Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations
Major Group 56. Apparel and accessory stores
Major Group 57. Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores
Major Group 58. Eating and drinking places
Major Group 59. Miscellaneous retail

DIVISION H. FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Major Group 60. Banking
Major Group 61. Credit agencies other than banks
Major Group 62. Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services
Major Group 63. Insurance
Major Group 64. Insurance agents, brokers, and service
Major Group 65. Real estate

Major Group 66. Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, law offices
Major Group 67. Holding and other investment offices

DIVISION I. SERVICES

Major Group 70. Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places
Major Group 72. Personal services
Major Group 73. Business services
Major Group 75. Automotive repair, services, and garages
Major Group 76. Miscellaneous repair services
Major Group 78. Motion pictures
Major Group 79. Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures
Major Group 80. Health services
Major Group 81. Legal services
Major Group 82. Educational services
Major Group 83. Social services
Major Group 84. Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens
Major Group 86. Membership organizations
Major Group 88. Private households
Major Group 89. Miscellaneous services

DIVISION J. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Major Group 91. Executive, legislative and general
Major Group 92. Justice, public order, and safety
Major Group 93. Finance, taxation, and monetary policy
Major Group 94. Administration of human resources
Major Group 95. Environmental quality and housing
Major Group 96. Administration of economic programs
Major Group 97. National security and international affairs

DIVISION K. NONCLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS

Major Group 99. Nonclassifiable establishments

SIC 7011 Hotels, motor hotels, and motels--Commercial establishments, known to the public as hotels, motor-hotels, motels, or tourist courts, primarily engaged in providing lodging, or lodging and meals, for the general public. Resort hotels, and hotels operated by membership organizations, and open to the general public, are included. Apartment hotels are classified in SIC 6513; rooming and boarding houses in SIC 7021; and sporting and recreational camps in SIC 7032.

SIC 7021 Rooming and boarding houses--Establishments renting rooms, with or without board, on a fee basis to permanent or transient guests. Homes for the aged, for children, and for the handicapped that provide additional services, other than nursing care, are classified in Residential Care (SIC 836) and homes that provide nursing care in Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805). Houses run by membership organizations are classified in organization hotels and lodging houses, on membership basis (SIC 704).

SIC 7032 Sporting and recreational camps--Sporting and recreational camps providing lodging and meals or lodging only. These include children's camps, fishing camps, hunting camps, and dude ranches.

SIC 7033 Trailering parks and camp sites for transients--Establishments providing overnight or short-term sites for trailers, campers, or tents. Residential mobile home parks are classified in Major Group 65.

SIC 7041 Organization hotels and lodging houses, on membership basis--Lodging houses and hotels operated by membership organizations for the benefit of their members and guests, and not open to the general public. Commercial hotels operated by such organizations are classified in hotels, motor hotels, and motels (group 701). Resident homes for the aged and others in need of residential, social, and personal care are classified in residential care (SIC 836).

SIC 7211 Power laundries, family and commercial--Establishments primarily engaged in operating mechanical laundries with steam or other power. Independently owned agencies for laundry plants are classified in SIC 7212. Laundries using small power equipment of household type are classified in SIC 7219. Excluded are establishments which have power laundry equipment, but which are primarily engaged in a specialty, such as industrial laundering, linen rental,

or diaper service. These are classified in other categories within SIC 721.

SIC 7212 Garment pressing, and agents for laundries and dry cleaners--Establishments primarily engaged in providing laundry and dry-cleaning services, but which have laundry and/or dry-cleaning work done by others. Independently owned collecting and distributing agencies serving dry-cleaning plants or power laundries are included in this classification.

SIC 7213 Linen supply--Establishments primarily engaged in supplying, on a rental basis, such laundered linens as uniforms, aprons, table covers, bed linens, and towels.

SIC 7214 Diaper service--Establishments primarily engaged in supplying diapers (including disposable) and other baby linens to homes, usually on a rental basis.

SIC 7215 Coin-operated laundries and dry cleaning--Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of coin-operated laundry and/or dry-cleaning equipment. Included are establishments known as laundromats, launderettes, self-service dry cleaners, etc. Establishments which operate coin-operated laundering machines in apartment houses and similar locations are included.

SIC 7216 Dry-cleaning plants, except rug cleaning--Plants primarily engaged in dry cleaning or dyeing apparel and household fabrics other than rugs for the general public. Establishments primarily engaged in cleaning and reparing rugs are classified in SIC 7217. Independently owned agencies for cleaning plants are classified as SIC 7212. Establishments known as "tailor shops" or "cleaners" are included in this classification only if they do their own cleaning.

SIC 7217 Carpet and upholstery cleaning--Plants primarily engaged in cleaning carpets and upholstered furniture.

SIC 7218 Industrial launderers--Establishments primarily engaged in supplying laundered or dry-cleaned work uniforms, wiping towels, safety equipment (gloves, flame resistant clothing, etc.), dust control items (treated mats or rugs, mops, tool dust covers, cloths, etc.), and similar items to industrial or commercial users. These items may belong to the industrial launderers and be supplied to users on a rental basis, or they may be the customer's own goods.

SIC 7219 Laundry and garment services, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing other laundry services, including repairing, altering, and storing clothes for individuals, and in the operation of Chinese, French, and other hand laundries. Custom tailors and fur shops making fur apparel to custom order are classified in retail trade.

SIC 7221 Photographic studios, portrait--Establishments primarily engaged in photography for the general public. Included in this classification are portrait photographers, and school, home, and transient

photographers. Establishments primarily engaged in commercial photography are classified in SIC 7333.

SIC 7231 Beauty shops--establishments primarily engaged in providing beauty services or both beauty and barber services. Schools for the instruction of beauticians are also included provided a clinic is operated in which a charge is made for services performed by students. Beauty shop concessions (owned and operated by concessionaires) in hotels, department stores, etc., are included. However, beauty shops owned by another business and operated as part of that other business (e.g., hotels, department stores) are not included.

SIC 7241 Barber shops--Establishments primarily engaged in providing barber services. Barber colleges are also included provided a charge is made for services performed by students. Barber shop concessions (owned and operated by concessionaires) in hotels and other places are included. However, barber shops owned by another business and operated as part of that other business (e.g., hotels) are not included.

SIC 7251 Shoe repair, shoe shine, and hat-cleaning shops--Establishments primarily engaged in repairing footwear, shining shoes, or cleaning and blocking hats. Shoe repair, shoe shine, or hat-cleaning departments operated as part of other service or retail establishments, such as valet shops, laundries, shoe stores, and department stores, are not included as separate service establishments unless independently owned and operated.

SIC 7261 Funeral service and crematories--Establishments primarily engaged in preparing the dead for burial, conducting funerals, and cremating the dead. Cemeteries, and crematories operated in conjunction with cemeteries, are classified in SIC 6553; crematories and burial services for pets, in SIC 0752.

SIC 7299 Miscellaneous personal services--Establishments primarily engaged in providing personal services, not elsewhere classified, such as Turkish baths; reducing salons; costume and formal wear rental; operation of coin-operated personal service machines, such as weighing machines, public lockers (except cold storage), pay toilets, etc.; social escort service; checkroom concessions; dressmaking service (material owned by customer); and income tax return preparation service.

SIC 7311 Advertising agencies--Establishments primarily engaged in preparing advertising (writing copy, art work, graphics, and other creative work); providing advertising consultation; and placing advertising in periodicals, newspapers, radio, television, or other advertising media, for clients on a commission or fee basis. Establishments which place advertising with media only (media buying services) are classified in SIC 7319. Establishments which provide commercial art for advertising, but do not place the advertising with media, are classified in SIC 7333. Establishments which write copy, but do not place advertising with media, are classified in SIC 8999.

Establishments which solicit advertising for nonaffiliated radio, television, newspapers, or magazines are classified in SIC 7313.

SIC 7312 Outdoor advertising services--Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation and presentation of poster displays and painted and electric displays (principally outdoors) on panels, bulletin boards, and frames. Such establishments may (as incidental services) construct, repair, and maintain display boards and post advertisements. Sign painting shops are classified in SIC 7399. Shops which make neon signs to order are classified in manufacturing. Establishments primarily engaged in erecting signs are classified in construction.

SIC 7313 Radio, TV, and publishers' advertising representatives--Establishments primarily engaged in soliciting advertising on a fee basis for (nonaffiliated) newspapers, magazines, and other publications or for radio and television stations.

SIC 7319 Advertising, n.e.c--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing advertising services, not elsewhere classified, such as handbill distribution, distribution of samples, and transit advertising. Establishments which are primarily engaged in providing commercial art or graphics for the advertising industry are classified in SIC 7333. Establishments primarily engaged in mail advertising services, compiling and selling mailing lists, and related services are classified in SIC 7331.

SIC 7321 Consumer credit reporting agencies, mercantile reporting agencies, and adjustment and collection agencies--Establishments primarily engaged in mercantile and consumer credit reporting or the collection or adjustment of claims. Centralized charge services are classified in SIC major group 61. Insurance adjustment agencies and loan companies are excluded.

SIC 7331 Direct mail advertising services--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing services for direct mail advertising, such as creating, producing, and mailing of direct mail advertising. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in compiling and selling mailing lists. Establishments primarily engaged in reproducing direct mail copy to order, but which perform none of the other direct mail advertising services, are classified in SIC 7339.

SIC 7332 Blueprinting and photocopying services--Establishments primarily engaged in reproducing drawings, plans, maps, or other copy, by blueprinting or photocopying. Printing, including "quick printing," is classified in manufacturing.

SIC 7333 Commercial photography, art, and graphics--Establishments engaged in performing graphics, commercial art, or commercial photography services for advertising agencies, publishers, and other business and industrial users. Producers of still and slide films are included here. Establishments primarily engaged in portrait photography are classified in SIC 7221.

SIC 7339 Stenographic services; and reproduction services, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing stenographic services and establishments primarily engaged in mimeographing, photoprinting, multilithing, and reproduction services. Not included in this industry are establishments primarily engaged in printing (included in manufacturing), blueprinting and photocopying (SIC 7332), and duplicating in connection with direct mail advertising (SIC 7331).

SIC 7341 Window cleaning--Establishments primarily engaged in cleaning windows in structures.

SIC 7342 Disinfecting and exterminating services--Establishments primarily engaged in providing disinfecting and deodorizing services and in exterminating insects, rodents, and other pests.

SIC 7349 Cleaning and maintenance services, n.e.c--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing, to structures, cleaning and maintenance services, not elsewhere classified, such as janitorial services, floor waxing, and office cleaning.

SIC 7351 News syndicates--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing news, pictures, features, etc., and in supplying news reporting services to newspapers, periodicals, and radio and television broadcasters. Non-profit syndicaters operated on a membership basis and commercial (nonmembership) news syndicates are both included in this classification.

SIC 7361 Employment agencies--Establishments primarily engaged in providing placement and employment services to employers or those seeking employment. Modeling agencies and nurses registries are included. Theatrical, radio, and television employment agencies are classified in SIC 7922; motion picture casting bureaus, in SIC 7819; and establishments engaged in furnishing help to other businesses, in SIC 7362.

SIC 7362 Help supply services--Establishments primarily engaged in supplying help (except agricultural) to other businesses on a contract basis. The help supplied is on the payroll of the supplying establishment. Included are establishments known as "labor pools" and "contract labor offices." Establishments primarily engaged in providing placement and employment services are classified in SIC 7361.

SIC 7369 Facilities management services--Establishments, not elsewhere classified, primarily engaged in providing personnel to operate specified facilities or to provide services on a fee or contract basis within another business (or government) establishment or installation. Establishments primarily providing one specialized service are classified in the specialized industry, e.g., janitorial service is included in SIC 7349. Management service only is classified in SIC 7392. Computer facilities management is classified in SIC 7374. Establishments which provide both management and staff to operate a business are classified according to the type of activity of the business operated.

SIC 7372 Computer programming and other software services--Establishments primarily engaged in providing services in computer programming, systems design and analysis, and other computer software. Establishments primarily engaged in the reproduction and sale of prepackaged computer programs and other software may be included here. When not computer related, these services are classified in SIC 7392.

SIC 7374 Data processing services--Establishments primarily engaged in providing data processing services to others. Service may consist of complete processing and preparation of reports from data supplied by the customer or it may be specialized, such as keying or making data processing equipment available to others on an hourly or time-sharing basis. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in the management and operation of the computer and data processing facilities of others on a continuing basis.

SIC 7379 Computer related services, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily engaged in providing computer related services, not elsewhere classified. Renting and leasing of computers and related data processing equipment is included here, except for finance leasing, which is classified in SIC major group 61. Direct leasing by computer manufacturers is classified in manufacturing or wholesale trade. Also included here are establishments engaged in repair and maintenance of computers, and computer consulting services.

SIC 7391 Research and development laboratories--Establishments primarily engaged in laboratory or other physical research and development activities on a fee or contract basis. Research and development laboratories which perform supporting services for other establishments of the same company are classified as auxiliary to the establishments serviced and are not included here. Also excluded from this classification are establishments engaged in speculative research and development with the intent to manufacture the products of the research or to license others for the use of the patents or processes developed. Nonprofit research agencies funded primarily by investments, grants, or contributions are classified in SIC 8922.

SIC 7392 Management, consulting, and public relations services--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing a wide variety of general or specialized management, consulting, or public relations services, such as business analysis, business research, efficiency planning, industrial management, market research, personnel management, and traffic consulting, on a contract or fee basis. Establishments primarily engaged in computer related systems analysis, systems engineering, operations research, and other software services, including computer programming services, are classified in SIC 7372. Management and operation of a business, where operating staff as well as management are provided, is classified in the industry of the establishment managed, e.g, hotel management and operation.

SIC 7393 Detective agencies and protective services--Establishments primarily engaged in providing personnel for detective, investigative, patrolling, night watching, or personal protection services for businesses

and/or individuals. Establishments primarily engaged in installation, maintenance, and monitoring of mechanical protective devices, such as burglar and fire alarm systems, are classified here, but establishments engaged only in the installation of such devices are included in construction, and establishments engaged only in the sale and installation of such devices are classified in wholesale or retail trade. Armored car services are also included in this industry.

SIC 7394 Equipment rental and leasing services--Establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing (except finance leasing) of machinery, tools, and other equipment, including heavy construction and earth moving equipment. Establishments primarily engaged in finance leasing are classified in SIC major group 61. Establishments renting and leasing automobiles and trucks without drivers are classified in SIC 751; those renting automobiles with drivers, in SIC major group 41. Establishments renting trucks with drivers are classified in transportation; personal items such as lockers (other than refrigerated), clothes, and pillows, in SIC 7299; amusement and recreation items such as bicycles, canoes, and beach chairs and accessories, in SIC 7999; and commercial boats, in SIC major group 44. Direct leasing of machinery or equipment by the manufacturer is classified in manufacturing or wholesale trade. Establishments primarily leasing computer time, including time-sharing services, are classified in SIC 7374; those leasing or renting computers or data processing equipment, in SIC 7379.

SIC 7395 Photofinishing laboratories--Establishments primarily engaged in the developing of films and in photoprinting and enlarging for the trade and/or for the general public. Data for retail outlets (kiosks) for the pickup and delivery of film, which are owned and operated by photofinishing laboratories, are merged with data for the laboratory which owns them, and are not treated as separate establishments. Establishments primarily engaged in processing motion picture films for the motion picture and television industries are classified in SIC 7819.

SIC 7396 Trading stamp services (sales offices)--Establishments primarily engaged in selling trading stamps or merchandise coupons to merchants. The redemption stores of trading stamp companies are not included here, but are classified as auxiliary to this industry.

SIC 7397 Testing laboratories and facilities--Establishments primarily engaged in product testing on a fee or contract basis. Testing laboratories which perform supporting services for other establishments of the same company are classified as auxiliary to the establishments serviced and are not included here. Noncommercial testing laboratories are also included in this category. Testing services for education or personnel (not providing instruction or training) are classified in SIC 7392.

SIC 7399 Business services, not elsewhere classified--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing business services, not elsewhere classified, such as auctioneer's establishments (service only), business brokers, drafting service, independent lecture bureaus, inspection

service, printing brokers, notary publics, and decorating or trimming shop windows.

SIC 7512 Passenger car rental and leasing, without drivers--Establishments primarily engaged in short-term rental or extended-term leasing (with or without maintenance) of passenger cars without drivers, Finance (equity or full-payout) leasing of passenger cars is classified in SIC 6159. The rental of automobiles with drivers is classified in SIC 4119.

SIC 7513 Truck rental and leasing, without drivers--Establishments primarily engaged in short-term rental or extended-term leasing (with or without maintenance) of trucks, truck tractors, or semitrailers without drivers. Finance (equity or full-payment) leasing is classified in SIC 6159. Truck rental with drivers is classified in SIC 421. Rental or leasing of heavy construction and earth-moving equipment is classified in SIC 7394.

SIC 7519 Utility trailer and recreational vehicle rental--Establishments primarily engaged in daily or extended-term rental of utility trailer and recreational vehicles. Establishments primarily engaged in rental of motorcycles, bicycles, golf carts, gocarts, or recreational boats are classified in SIC 7999; and those engaged in rental of airplanes in SIC 7394.

SIC 7523 Parking lots---Establishments primarily engaged in the temporary open air parking of automobiles, usually on an hourly, daily, or monthly basis. Establishments which are a combination of parking lot and structure are classified in SIC 7525. Excluded are municipal parking lots and lots operated by establishments or institutions primarily engaged in other activities, e.g., department stores, hospitals, restaurants. Valet parking is classified in SIC 7299.

SIC 7525 Parking structures--Establishments primarily engaged in the temporary parking or live storage of automobiles within a structure. Long-time or dead storage of automobiles is not included. Establishments which are a combination of structure and lot are included in this classification. Excluded are municipal parking structures and structures operated by establishments or institutions primarily engaged in other activities, e.g., office buildings, apartment buildings, universities. Valet parking is classified in SIC 7299.

SIC 7531 Top and body repair shops--Establishments primarily engaged in the repair of automotive tops, bodies, and interiors.

SIC 7534 Tire retreading and repair shops--Establishments primarily engaged in repairing and retreading automotive tires. Establishments classified here may either retread customer's tires or retread tires for sale or exchange to the user or the trade.

SIC 7535 Paint shops--Establishments primarily engaged in automotive painting and refinishing.

SIC 7538 General automotive repair shops--Establishments primarily engaged in the general repair of automotive vehicles. Establishments

primarily engaged in the specialized repair of individual engine components, not elsewhere classified, are classified in SIC 7539. Establishments primarily engaged in repair of motorcycles are classified in SIC 7699.

SIC 7539 Automotive repair shops, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily engaged in specialized automotive repair, not elsewhere classified, such as fuel service, brake relining, and exhaust system repair.

SIC 7542 Car washes--Establishments primarily engaged in washing cars (custom car wash) or furnishing facilities for the self-service washing of cars and trucks. Waxing and polishing are also classified here.

SIC 7549 Other automotive services--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing automotive services, not elsewhere classified, such as lubricating service, towing service, diagnostic service, undercoating service, inspection service, etc.

SIC 7622 Radio and TV repair shops--Establishments primarily engaged in repairing radio and television sets; phonographs, high fidelity (hi-fi) or stereophonic equipment, and tape recorders; in installing and repairing television, amateur and citizen band antennas; or in installing and servicing radio transmitting and receiving equipment in homes or offices, or in small boats, automobiles, or other vehicles. Establishments primarily engaged in selling radio and television sets are classified in retail trade. Repair departments of radio and television dealers are not included here unless operated and reported as separate establishments.

SIC 7623 Refrigeration and air-conditioning repair shops--Establishments primarily engaged in servicing and repairing household and commercial electrical refrigerators and air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment. Establishments primarily engaged in servicing and repairing gas refrigerators are classified in SIC 7699. Establishments primarily engaged in installing refrigeration and air-conditioning systems are classified in construction.

SIC 7629 Electrical and electronic repair shops, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily engaged in the servicing and repair of electrical and electronic equipment and electrical appliances (washing machines, vacuum cleaners, irons, toasters, etc.), not elsewhere classified. Radio and television repair shops are classified in SIC 7622. Refrigeration repair shops are classified in SIC 7623. Electrical contractors and electrical shops engaged primarily in house wiring are included in construction. Armature rewinding and the repair of electric motors are classified in SIC 7694. Repair of computers and related equipment is classified in SIC 7379.

SIC 7631 Watch, clock, and jewelry repair--Establishments primarily engaged in the repair of watches, clocks, and jewelry.

SIC 7641 Reupholstery and furniture repair--Establishments primarily engaged in furniture reupholstering and repair. Establishments primarily engaged in selling upholstery materials, making slipcovers,

draperies, etc., to order, or in upholstering new frames to individual order are classified in retail trade, as are establishments making furniture and cabinet work on a custom basis to individual order.

SIC 7692 Welding repair--Establishments primarily engaged in repair work by welding. Automotive welding is classified here. Welding in connection with the manufacture of a product is classified as manufacturing. Welding and contractors doing welding work on the construction site are classified in construction, SIC 1799.

SIC 7694 Armature rewinding shops--Establishments primarily engaged in rewinding armatures and rebuilding or repairing electric motors. Establishments classified here may either repair customer's equipment or repair or rebuild for sale or exchange to users or to the trade. Establishments primarily engaged in the repair of electrical appliances are classified in SIC 7629.

SIC 7699 Repair shops and related services, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily engaged in specialized repair services, not elsewhere classified, such as farm machinery and equipment repair; lawn mower, saw, knife, and tool sharpening and repair; bicycle repair; lock and gun repair; musical instrument repair; and the repair of typewriters and business machines. Repair services which involve primarily electrical or electronic equipment or components are classified in SIC 7629; however, primarily mechanical repair of electrically powered equipment, for example, electric sewing machine repair is included here.

SIC 7813 Motion picture production, except for TV--Establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures for exhibition other than for television. Establishments engaged in both production and distribution are included here.

SIC 7814 Motion picture, tape production for TV--Establishments primarily engaged in the production of motion pictures and of tapes, including commercials, for television exhibition. Establishments engaged in both production and distribution are included here.

SIC 7819 Services allied to motion picture production--Establishments primarily engaged in performing services independent of motion picture production, but allied thereto, such as motion picture film processing, editing, and titling. Also included are casting bureaus, wardrobe and studio property rental, rental and repair of cameras and other motion picture equipment, stock footage film libraries, and television tape services (editing, transfers, etc.).

SIC 7823 Motion picture film exchanges--Establishments primarily engaged in renting films to exhibitors other than in the field of television. Establishments engaged in both distribution and production are included in SIC 7813.

SIC 7824 Film or tape distribution for TV--Establishments primarily engaged in renting film or tape to exhibitors in the field of television.

Establishments engaged in both distribution and production are in SIC 7814.

SIC 7829 Services allied to motion picture distribution--Establishments primarily engaged in performing auxiliary services to motion picture distribution, such as film delivery service, film purchasing and booking agencies, and film libraries.

SIC 7832 Motion picture theaters, except drive-in--Commercially operated conventional "four-wall" theaters primarily engaged in the indoor exhibition of motion pictures. Establishments primarily engaged in the indoor exhibition of motion pictures. Establishments primarily engaged in the commercial exhibition of motion pictures on an itinerant basis with portable projection and sound equipment are included here.

SIC 7833 Drive-in motion picture theaters--Commercially operated theaters, commonly known as open-air or drive-in, primarily engaged in the outdoor exhibition of motion pictures.

SIC 7911 Dance halls, studios, and schools--Establishments primarily engaged in operating public dance halls or ballrooms and dance studios and schools.

SIC 7932 Theatrical producers (except motion picture) and miscellaneous theatrical services--Establishments primarily engaged in providing "live" theatrical presentations such as road companies, stock companies, summer theater, and burlesque houses. This industry also includes services allied with theatrical presentations, such as casting agencies; booking agencies for plays, artists, and concerts; scenery, lighting, and other equipment service; and theatrical ticket agencies. Theaters which are normally rented to theatrical producers, stock companies, etc., are classified as real estate operations (SIC 6512). Motion picture theaters and motion picture service industries are classified in group 78.

SIC 7929 Bands, orchestras, actors, and other entertainers and entertainment groups--Establishments primarily engaged in providing entertainment services other than "live" theatrical presentations. These establishments include bands, orchestras, entertainers and producers of "live" entertainment for radio or television.

SIC 7932 Billiard and pool establishments--Establishments primarily engaged in providing facilities for playing billiards and pool.

SIC 7933 Bowling alleys--Establishments primarily engaged in providing facilities for bowling.

SIC 7941 Professional sports clubs, managers, promoters--Operators and promoters of professional and semi-professional athletic clubs, promoters of athletic events, and managers of individual professional athletes. Establishments primarily engaged in renting stadiums and athletic fields to sports promoters and clubs are classified as real estate.

SIC 7948 Racing, including track operation--Promoters and participants in racing activities, including race track operators, operators of racing stables, jockeys, race horse trainers, and race car owners and operators. Establishments which own race tracks, but do not engage in promotion of racing events, are classified in real estate. Stables and kennels primarily engaged in the breeding or boarding of horses and dogs are classified in agriculture.

SIC 7922 Public golf courses--Establishments privately operate and primarily engaged in the operation of golf courses open to the public on a fee basis. Municipally owned and operated golf courses are not included. Membership golf and country clubs are included in SIC 7997. Miniature golf courses and golf driving ranges are classified in SIC 7999.

SIC 7993 Coin-operated amusement device operators--Establishments primarily engaged in operating coin-operated amusement devices either in their own or in other places of business. Such amusement machines include juke boxes, pinball machines, mechanical games, slot machines (where legal), and similar types of amusement equipment. Amusement arcades or parlors are also included. Establishments primarily engaged in rental of such devices are classified in SIC 7394.

SIC 7996 Amusement parks--Establishments known as amusement parks, theme parks, kiddie parks, etc., which group together a number of attractions such as mechanical rides, amusement devices, refreshment stands, picnic grounds, etc. Individual ride operators or concessionaires operating within the park are classified in SIC 7999. Carnivals operating without a fixed exhibition site are also classified in SIC 7999. Owners of the grounds who do not operate the amusement park are classified in real estate.

SIC 7997 Membership sports and recreation clubs--Sports and recreation clubs which maintain facilities restricted to use by members and their guests. Country, golf, tennis, yacht, and swimming clubs are included in this industry. Health clubs are classified in SIC 7299. Membership organizations engaged in civic, social, or fraternal activities are classified in SIC 864.

SIC 7999 Amusement and recreation services, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of sports, amusement, and recreation services, not elsewhere classified, such as bathing beaches, swimming pools, riding academies and schools, etc. Membership sports and recreation clubs not open to the general public are classified in SIC 7997. Included are: 1) Concession operators of mechanical rides or of amusement devices in amusement parks, carnivals, circuses, or fairs; or operators of independently operated rides or devices of this type. 2) Establishments operating in a group of amusement, service, and/or retail units and generally known as carnivals, which do not have any fixed exhibition site; or companies engaged in the operation of circuses having acrobatic and animal shows and individual circus acts. Side shows are included here. 3) Establishments primarily engaged in arranging and operating the exhibitions and related activities usually associated with county or

State fairs. Carnivals and side shows which may be part of the fair, but which are independently owned and operated, are included in the subgroup, "carnivals and circuses." Other amusement device concessions independently owned and operated are included in the subgroup "concession operators of amusement devices and rides." 4) Museums, art exhibitors, and botanical and zoological gardens which are supported primarily by admission charges. Commercial art galleries or art dealers primarily selling to the general public are classified in retail trade, SIC 5999. Museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens supported primarily by contributions, grants, etc., are classified in SIC major group 84. 5. Establishments primarily engaged in operating rinks for roller skating open to the general public for a fee. 6) Establishments primarily engaged in operating rinks for ice skating open to the general public for a fee. 7) Establishments primarily engaged in the commercial operation of sports, amusement, and recreation services, not elsewhere classified. Included are establishments engaged in instruction for sports or recreation, such as baseball, bridge, golf, judo, karate, skiing, swimming, tennis, etc. It also includes establishments renting articles for amusement and recreation, such as beach chairs and accessories, bicycles, golf carts, small boats and canoes, saddle horses, etc.

Other establishments in this classification include commercially operated athletic clubs or gymnasiums, bathing beaches, domino parlors, gambling establishments (where legal), golf driving ranges, miniature golf, riding academies and stables, shooting galleries, slot-car tracks, ski lifts, day camps, and establishments engaged in the commercial operation of swimming pools open to the general public for a fee. Privately owned tourist attractions, such as natural wonders or manmade exhibits, are included.

SIC 8011 Offices of physicians--Establishments of licensed practitioners having the degree of M.D. or equivalent and engaged in the practice of general or specialized medicine and surgery. Establishments, such as group clinics, in which a group of physicians is associated for the purpose of practicing the profession, are included here. Clinics not owned by physicians are classified in outpatient care facilities (SIC 808). Osteopathic physicians are classified in SIC 803.

Associations of physicians formed solely for the sharing of expenses (including payroll) and facilities, and not for the purpose of jointly practicing their profession, are also included here.

SIC 8021 Offices of dentists--Establishments of licensed practitioners having the degree of D.D.S. (or D.D. SC.) or D.M.D. and engaged in the practice of general or specialized dentistry, including dental surgery. Associations of dentists formed for the sharing of expenses are also included (see SIC 801 for treatment of such associations).

SIC 8031 Offices of osteopathic physicians--Establishments of licensed practitioners having the degree D.O. and engaged in the practice of general or specialized osteopathic medicine.

SIC 8041 Offices of chiropractors--Establishments of licensed practitioners engaged in the practice of chiropraxis.

SIC 8042 Offices of optometrists--Establishments of licensed practitioners engaged in the practice of optometry. Establishments where receipts are primarily from the sale of optical goods prescribed as a result of eye examinations performed at another establishment are classified in miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c. (SIC 5999).

SIC 8049 Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c.--Establishments of licensed health practitioners engaged in practice in health fields, not elsewhere classified, such as acupuncturists, chiropodists, midwives, nutritionists, occupational therapists, and psychologists.

SIC 8051 Skilled nursing care facilities--Establishments primarily engaged in providing care and treatment for patients who require continuous health care with inpatient beds, but not hospital services. These establishments must have an organized medical staff, including physician services, and continuous nursing services. Included here are extended care facilities, as well as other types of continuous nursing care facilities.

SIC 8059 Nursing and personal care facilities, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily engaged in providing some nursing and health-related personal care with inpatient beds, but not continuous nursing services. These establishments have at least one shift with a licensed or registered nurse to provide routine health care and observation. Included are rest homes, convalescent homes, and other institutions where health care is a major element. Residential facilities, such as homes for the retarded and aged, which provide personal care, but where health care is incidental, are classified in residential care (SIC 836).

SIC 8062 General medical and surgical hospitals--Establishments primarily engaged in providing general medical and surgical services and other hospital services. Specialty hospitals are classified in SIC 8063 and 8069.

SIC 8063 Psychiatric hospitals--Establishments primarily engaged in providing diagnostic medical services and inpatient treatment for the mentally ill.

SIC 8069 Specialty hospitals, except psychiatric--Establishments primarily engaged in providing diagnostic services, treatment and other hospital services for patients with specified types of illnesses, except mental. Psychiatric hospitals are classified in SIC 8063.

SIC 8071 Medical laboratories--Establishments primarily engaged in providing professional, analytic, or diagnostic services to the medical profession or to the patient as prescribed by a physician. Laboratories engaged in the manufacture of medical or pharmaceutical products are included in the census of manufactures. Laboratories engaged in medical research are classified in research and development laboratories (SIC 7391) or noncommercial educational, scientific, and research organizations (SIC 892).

SIC 8072 Dental laboratories--Establishments primarily engaged in making dentures and artificial teeth to order for the dental profession. The manufacture of teeth in other than to order is classified in manufacturing.

SIC 8081 Outpatient care facilities--Establishments primarily engaged in outpatient care with permanent facilities and with medical services to provide diagnosis, treatment, or both for patients who are ambulatory and do not require inpatient care. Associations or groups formed primarily to provide medical or other health services to their members, and which themselves provide these services, are included. Health care programs which contract out the provision of services are classified in accident and health insurance (SIC 6321). Included in this industry are alcoholism treatment clinics, family planning clinics, health maintenance organizations (HMO's), kidney treatment centers, medical clinics (not owned by licensed health practitioners), physical therapy clinics, and rehabilitation centers (medical treatment).

SIC 8091 Health and allied services, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily engaged in rendering health and allied services, n.e.c., such as blood banks, blood donor stations, childbirth preparation classes, medical photography and art, oxygen tent services, and visiting nurse associations. Establishments of registered or practical nurses in independent practice are classified in offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (SIC 8049). Ambulance services are classified in local passenger transportation, n.e.c. (SIC 4119).

SIC 8111 Legal services--This group includes establishments engaged in offering legal advice or legal services, the head or heads of which are members of the bar. Associations of lawyers formed solely for the sharing of expenses (including payroll) and not for the purpose of jointly practicing their profession are also included. Nonprofit legal services (including legal aid societies) are classified here.

SIC 8211 Elementary and secondary schools--Elementary and secondary schools below university grade (ordinarily grade 1 through 12), including denominational and sectarian; kindergartens and military academies are also included.

SIC 8221 Colleges, universities, and professional schools--Colleges, universities, and professional schools granting academic degrees and requiring for admission at least a high school diploma or equivalent general academic training.

SIC 8222 Junior colleges and technical institutes--Junior colleges and technical institutes requiring for admission at least a high school diploma or equivalent general academic training, and granting associate academic degrees, certificates, or diplomas. Schools having junior college grades in conjunction with secondary grades are classified in SIC 8211.

SIC 8231 Libraries and information centers--Establishments primarily engaged in lending books (free or fixed charge) and disseminating

information to the general public, such as circulating libraries and centers for documentation.

SIC 8241 Correspondence schools--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing educational courses by mail. Offices maintained by such schools for the sale of correspondence courses are classified as auxiliary establishments and are not included here.

SIC 8243 Data processing schools--Establishments primarily engaged in offering data processing courses in programming and in computer and peripheral equipment operation, including keypunch operation.

SIC 8244 Business and secretarial schools--Establishments primarily engaged in offering courses in business machines operation (except data processing), office procedures, and secretarial and stenographic skills.

SIC 8249 Vocational schools, except vocational high schools, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily engaged in offering specialized trade or commercial courses, not elsewhere classified, but not academic training. This industry includes apprentice training, aviation schools, commercial art schools, and practical nursing schools. Schools for the instruction of beauticians are classified in SIC 723; and barber schools in SIC 724.

SIC 8299 Schools and educational services, n.e.c.--Specialized nondegree granting schools, not elsewhere classified, such as music schools, drama schools, language schools, and civil service and other short-term examination preparatory schools. Vocational counseling (excluding rehabilitation) is also included here. Educational testing is included in management, consulting, and public relations services (SIC 7392).

SIC 8321 Individual and family social services--Establishments primarily engaged in providing one or more of a variety of individual and family social, counseling, welfare, or referral services, including refugee, disaster, and temporary relief services. This industry also includes offices of specialists providing counseling and referral services and settlement houses, neighborhood centers, and senior citizens centers. Organizations engaged in community improvement, neighborhood development, or social change are classified in social services, n.e.c.(SIC 839).

SIC 8331 Job training and vocational rehabilitation services--Establishments primarily engaged in providing training and vocational rehabilitation services for the unemployed, the underemployed, the handicapped, and to persons who have a job market disadvantage because of lack of education, job skill or experience, skill obsolescence, or personal characteristics or problems. Included are upgrading and job development services, skill training, world-of-work orientation, and vocational rehabilitation counseling. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in providing work experience for rehabilitees, as well as offices of specialists providing rehabilitation and job counseling.

SIC 8351 Child day care services--Establishments primarily engaged in care of infants or children, or in providing prekindergarten education where medical care of delinquency correction is not a major element. These establishments may or may not have substantial educational programs. Establishments providing babysitting services are classified in miscellaneous personal services (SIC 7299).

SIC 8361 Residential care--Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of residential social and personal care for children, the aged, and special categories of persons with some limits on ability for self-care, but where medical care is not a major element. Included here are group foster homes; halfway group homes; homes for the retarded, the aged, the deaf, and blind; juvenile correctional homes; and rehabilitation (residential) centers.

SIC 8399 Social services, n.e.c--Establishments primarily engaged in providing social services, not elsewhere classified, including community improvement, social change, and neighborhood development. Also included are organizations primarily engaged in soliciting contributions on their own account and administering appropriations and allocating funds among other agencies engaged in social welfare services; establishments primarily engaged in the prevention of criminal or antisocial behavior; and regional planning agencies. Establishments which raise funds on a fee basis are classified in business services, n.e.c. (SIC 7399). Civic, social, fraternal and political organizations are included in Major Group 86.

SIC 8411 Noncommercial museums and art galleries--Establishments primarily engaged in noncommercial operation of museums and art galleries. Historical, cultural, and educational societies whose functions are primarily providing attractions for the public (funded primarily through contributions and grants) are included here. Establishments primarily operating museums and art galleries commercially (funded primarily from admissions) are included in amusement and recreation services, n.e.c. (SIC 7999). Art galleries or art dealers primarily selling to the general public are classified in retail trade.

SIC 8421 Noncommercial arboreta, botanical and zoological gardens--Establishments primarily engaged in the noncommercial operation of arboreta and botanical and zoological gardens. Establishments primarily operating commercial exhibits (funded primarily from admissions) are included in amusement and recreation services, n.e.c. (SIC 7999).

SIC 8611 Business associations--Membership organizations engaged in promoting business interests of their members, such as better business bureaus, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, industrial standards committees, merchants associations, real estate boards, and trade associations. Farmer's cooperative marketing associations are classified in wholesale trade. Security and commodity exchanges are classified in SIC 623. Civic and social businessmen's clubs are included in civic, social, and fraternal organizations (SIC 864).

SIC 8621 Professional membership organizations--Membership organizations of professional persons for the advancement of the interests of their

profession, such as bar associations, engineering associations, and scientific membership organizations.

SIC 8631 Labor unions and similar labor organizations--Membership organizations of workers for the improvement of wages and working conditions.

SIC 8641 Civic, social, and fraternal associations--Membership organizations engaged in civic, social, or fraternal activities, such as alumni associations, citizens associations, fraternities, scout organizations, singing societies, university clubs, veterans organizations, youth associations, consumer education and public advocacy groups (except organizations primarily engaged in research). Bars and restaurants owned and operated by organizations, for members and guests only, are also classified here. Hotels and lodging houses operated by organizations for members and their guests, including fraternity and sorority houses, on membership basis are classified in SIC 704. Membership sports and recreation clubs are classified in SIC 7997.

SIC 8651 Political organizations--Membership organizations established to promote the interests of a national, State, or local political party or candidate.

SIC 8661 Religious organizations--Establishments of religious organizations operated for worship or for promotion of religious activities. Other establishments maintained by religious organizations, such as educational institutions, hospitals, publishing houses, and reading rooms are classified according to their activities.

SIC 8699 Membership organizations, n.e.c.--Membership organizations, not elsewhere classified such as athletic regulatory associations, automobile owners associations, farm bureaus, historical clubs, and humane societies.

SIC 8811 Private households--Private households which employ workers who serve on or about the premises in occupations usually considered domestic service.

SIC 8911 Engineering, architectural, and surveying services--Establishments primarily performing professional services in the fields of architecture, engineering, and land surveying. Graphic arts and related design are classified in SIC 7333; drafting services, in SIC 7399; systems engineering or design (not computer related), in SIC 7392; and computer related systems engineering or design, in SIC 7372. Establishments primarily engaged in construction contracting are classified in construction.

SIC 8922 Noncommercial educational, scientific, and research organizations--Establishments primarily engaged in noncommercial research into and dissemination of information for public health, education, or general welfare, such as archaeological expeditions, educational research, medical research, and research institutes. Establishments primarily engaged in physical research on a contract or fee (commercial) basis are included in research and development laboratories (SIC

7391), and those primarily engaged in nonphysical research on a commercial basis are included in management, consulting, and public relations services (SIC 7392).

SIC 8931 Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services--Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing accounting, auditing, or bookkeeping services. Such establishments may, as part of providing such service, use data processing and tabulation techniques, although those techniques do not qualify as primary activities. Establishments primarily providing income tax preparation services for individuals without accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services are classified in miscellaneous personal services (SIC 7299).

SIC 8999 Services, n.e.c.--Establishments primarily providing services, not elsewhere classified, such as artists (excluding commercial and medical artist), authors, scientific consultants (working on their own account), inventors, lecturers, music arrangers, newspaper columnists, radio commentators, song writers, weather forecasters, and writers. Establishments primarily providing commercial art services are classified in commercial photography, art and graphics (SIC 7333); writers of advertising copy who also place advertising with the media are classified in advertising agencies (SIC 7311); business and management consultants are classified in management, consulting and public relations services (SIC 7392), engineering consultants in engineering, architectural, and surveying services (SIC 891); computer consulting in computer related services, n.e.c. (SIC 7379); and advertising consulting in advertising agencies (SIC 7311).

TABLE 1
UTAH NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

	TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL		GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR			SERVICE-PRODUCING SECTOR		
YEAR	JOBS	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	189,153		54,208	28.7%		134,945	71.3%	
1951	207,386	9.6%	58,945	28.4%	8.7%	148,441	71.6%	10.0%
1952	214,409	3.4%	57,824	27.0%	-1.9%	156,586	73.0%	5.5%
1953	217,194	1.3%	59,116	27.2%	2.2%	158,078	72.8%	1.0%
1954	211,864	-2.5%	57,633	27.2%	-2.5%	154,231	72.8%	-2.4%
1955	224,007	5.7%	64,334	28.7%	11.6%	159,673	71.3%	3.5%
1956	234,225	4.6%	69,478	29.7%	8.0%	164,747	70.3%	3.2%
1957	240,577	2.7%	71,321	29.6%	2.7%	169,256	70.4%	2.7%
1958	240,816	0.1%	68,678	28.5%	-3.7%	172,138	71.5%	1.7%
1959	251,940	4.6%	71,467	28.4%	4.1%	180,473	71.6%	4.8%
1960	263,337	4.5%	76,531	29.1%	7.1%	186,806	70.9%	3.5%
1961	272,356	3.4%	80,102	29.4%	4.7%	192,253	70.6%	2.9%
1962	286,382	5.1%	85,444	29.8%	6.7%	200,938	70.2%	4.5%
1963	294,028	2.7%	85,206	29.0%	-0.3%	208,822	71.0%	3.9%
1964	293,576	-0.2%	80,373	27.4%	-5.7%	213,203	72.6%	2.1%
1965	300,182	2.3%	78,043	26.0%	-2.9%	222,139	74.0%	4.2%
1966	317,771	5.9%	78,652	24.8%	0.8%	239,119	75.2%	7.6%
1967	326,959	2.9%	74,866	22.9%	-4.8%	252,087	77.1%	5.4%
1968	335,527	2.6%	76,662	22.8%	2.4%	258,865	77.2%	2.7%
1969	348,612	3.9%	81,465	23.4%	6.3%	267,147	76.6%	3.2%
1970	357,435	2.5%	83,535	23.4%	2.5%	273,900	76.6%	2.5%
1971	369,836	3.5%	86,099	23.3%	3.1%	283,737	76.7%	3.6%
1972	393,713	6.5%	93,649	23.8%	8.8%	300,064	76.2%	5.8%
1973	415,642	5.6%	101,389	24.4%	8.3%	314,254	75.6%	4.7%
1974	434,794	4.6%	108,272	24.9%	6.8%	326,523	75.1%	3.9%
1975	441,082	1.4%	105,123	23.8%	-2.9%	335,959	76.2%	2.9%
1976	463,658	5.1%	112,547	24.3%	7.1%	351,111	75.7%	4.5%
1977	489,580	5.6%	121,219	24.8%	7.7%	368,361	75.2%	4.9%
1978	526,299	7.5%	130,557	24.8%	7.7%	395,737	75.2%	7.4%
1979	549,352	4.4%	140,136	25.5%	7.3%	409,216	74.5%	3.4%
1980	551,889	0.5%	137,749	25.0%	-1.7%	414,140	75.0%	1.2%
1981	559,190	1.3%	137,865	24.7%	0.1%	421,319	75.3%	1.7%
1982	560,981	0.3%	130,861	23.3%	-5.1%	430,120	76.7%	2.1%
1983	566,997	1.1%	128,196	22.6%	-2.0%	438,800	77.4%	2.0%
1984	601,098	6.0%	141,533	23.5%	10.4%	459,567	76.5%	4.7%
1985	624,386	3.9%	139,247	22.3%	-1.6%	485,140	77.7%	5.6%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

	TOTAL MINING			METAL MINING			COAL MINING		
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	12,419	6.6%		7,310	3.9%		4,289	2.3%	
1951	13,433	6.5%	8.2%	8,227	4.0%	12.5%	3,971	1.9%	-7.4%
1952	13,671	6.4%	1.8%	8,343	3.9%	1.4%	3,780	1.8%	-4.8%
1953	13,845	6.4%	1.3%	8,272	3.8%	-0.9%	4,044	1.9%	7.0%
1954	13,308	6.3%	-3.9%	8,461	4.0%	2.3%	3,163	1.5%	-21.8%
1955	14,487	6.5%	8.9%	9,677	4.3%	14.4%	2,988	1.3%	-5.5%
1956	15,913	6.8%	9.8%	10,532	4.5%	8.8%	3,085	1.3%	3.2%
1957	16,549	6.9%	4.0%	10,062	4.2%	-4.5%	3,300	1.4%	7.0%
1958	14,421	6.0%	-12.9%	8,366	3.5%	-16.9%	2,943	1.2%	-10.8%
1959	12,968	5.1%	-10.1%	7,441	3.0%	-11.1%	2,526	1.0%	-14.2%
1960	14,131	5.4%	9.0%	8,506	3.2%	14.3%	2,493	0.9%	-1.3%
1961	14,046	5.2%	-0.6%	8,572	3.1%	0.8%	2,331	0.9%	-6.5%
1962	13,397	4.7%	-4.6%	8,238	2.9%	-3.9%	2,057	0.7%	-11.8%
1963	12,132	4.1%	-9.4%	7,716	2.6%	-6.3%	1,750	0.6%	-14.9%
1964	10,801	3.7%	-11.0%	6,720	2.3%	-12.9%	1,635	0.6%	-6.6%
1965	12,104	4.0%	12.1%	7,885	2.6%	17.3%	1,557	0.5%	-4.8%
1966	11,989	3.8%	-1.0%	7,952	2.5%	0.8%	1,388	0.4%	-10.9%
1967	10,537	3.2%	-12.1%	6,584	2.0%	-17.2%	1,281	0.4%	-7.7%
1968	11,119	3.3%	5.5%	7,435	2.2%	12.9%	1,174	0.3%	-8.4%
1969	12,726	3.7%	14.5%	8,907	2.6%	19.8%	1,263	0.4%	7.6%
1970	12,854	3.6%	1.0%	9,073	2.5%	1.9%	1,371	0.4%	8.6%
1971	12,364	3.3%	-3.8%	8,480	2.3%	-6.5%	1,430	0.4%	4.3%
1972	12,162	3.1%	-1.6%	7,514	1.9%	-11.4%	1,532	0.4%	7.1%
1973	12,495	3.0%	2.7%	7,318	1.8%	-2.6%	1,679	0.4%	9.6%
1974	13,576	3.1%	8.7%	7,652	1.8%	4.6%	1,920	0.4%	14.4%
1975	13,275	3.0%	-2.2%	7,214	1.6%	-5.7%	2,461	0.6%	28.2%
1976	13,944	3.0%	5.0%	7,622	1.6%	5.7%	3,045	0.7%	23.7%
1977	14,876	3.0%	6.7%	7,954	1.6%	4.4%	3,106	0.6%	2.0%
1978	15,854	3.0%	6.6%	8,391	1.6%	5.5%	3,174	0.6%	2.2%
1979	17,694	3.2%	11.6%	8,962	1.6%	6.8%	4,225	0.8%	33.1%
1980	18,500	3.4%	4.6%	8,429	1.5%	-5.9%	4,549	0.8%	7.7%
1981	20,266	3.6%	9.5%	8,735	1.6%	3.6%	4,559	0.8%	0.2%
1982	18,210	3.2%	-10.1%	6,616	1.2%	-24.3%	5,151	0.9%	13.0%
1983	13,954	2.5%	-23.4%	5,446	1.0%	-17.7%	3,163	0.6%	-38.6%
1984	12,764	2.1%	-8.5%	4,208	0.7%	-22.7%	2,796	0.5%	-11.6%
1985	9,738	1.6%	-23.7%	2,145	0.3%	-49.0%	2,878	0.5%	2.9%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

YEAR	OTHER MINING			CONSTRUCTION			TOTAL MANUFACTURING		
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	820	0.4%		12,056	6.4%		29,733	15.7%	
1951	1,235	0.6%	50.6%	12,871	6.2%	6.8%	32,641	15.7%	9.8%
1952	1,548	0.7%	25.3%	11,770	5.5%	-8.6%	32,383	15.1%	-0.8%
1953	1,529	0.7%	-1.2%	11,191	5.2%	-4.9%	34,080	15.7%	5.2%
1954	1,684	0.8%	10.1%	11,364	5.4%	1.5%	32,961	15.6%	-3.3%
1955	1,822	0.8%	8.2%	14,287	6.4%	25.7%	35,560	15.9%	7.9%
1956	2,296	1.0%	26.0%	15,599	6.7%	9.2%	37,966	16.2%	6.8%
1957	3,187	1.3%	38.8%	14,833	6.2%	-4.9%	39,939	16.6%	5.2%
1958	3,112	1.3%	-2.4%	14,885	6.2%	0.4%	39,372	16.3%	-1.4%
1959	3,001	1.2%	-3.6%	15,715	6.2%	5.6%	42,784	17.0%	8.7%
1960	3,132	1.2%	4.4%	14,851	5.6%	-5.5%	47,549	18.1%	11.1%
1961	3,143	1.2%	0.4%	15,569	5.7%	4.8%	50,487	18.5%	6.2%
1962	3,102	1.1%	-1.3%	17,790	6.2%	14.3%	54,257	18.9%	7.5%
1963	2,666	0.9%	-14.1%	17,549	6.0%	-1.4%	55,525	18.9%	2.3%
1964	2,446	0.8%	-8.3%	17,035	5.8%	-2.9%	52,537	17.9%	-5.4%
1965	2,662	0.9%	8.8%	15,971	5.3%	-6.2%	49,968	16.6%	-4.9%
1966	2,649	0.8%	-0.5%	15,507	4.9%	-2.9%	51,156	16.1%	2.4%
1967	2,672	0.8%	0.9%	13,420	4.1%	-13.5%	50,909	15.6%	-0.5%
1968	2,510	0.7%	-6.1%	13,689	4.1%	2.0%	51,854	15.5%	1.9%
1969	2,556	0.7%	1.8%	13,964	4.0%	2.0%	54,775	15.7%	5.6%
1970	2,410	0.7%	-5.7%	14,708	4.1%	5.3%	55,973	15.7%	2.2%
1971	2,454	0.7%	1.8%	17,219	4.7%	17.1%	56,516	15.3%	1.0%
1972	3,117	0.8%	27.0%	21,020	5.3%	22.1%	60,467	15.4%	7.0%
1973	3,498	0.8%	12.2%	23,806	5.7%	13.3%	65,088	15.7%	7.6%
1974	4,004	0.9%	14.5%	24,286	5.6%	2.0%	70,410	16.2%	8.2%
1975	3,600	0.8%	-10.1%	24,322	5.5%	0.1%	67,526	15.3%	-4.1%
1976	3,276	0.7%	-9.0%	27,895	6.0%	14.7%	70,708	15.3%	4.7%
1977	3,816	0.8%	16.5%	31,804	6.5%	14.0%	74,539	15.2%	5.4%
1978	4,289	0.8%	12.4%	34,698	6.6%	9.1%	80,005	15.2%	7.3%
1979	4,507	0.8%	5.1%	35,642	6.5%	2.7%	86,800	15.8%	8.5%
1980	5,522	1.0%	22.5%	31,549	5.7%	-11.5%	87,700	15.9%	1.0%
1981	6,972	1.2%	26.3%	28,291	5.1%	-10.3%	89,308	16.0%	1.8%
1982	6,443	1.1%	-7.6%	26,867	4.8%	-5.0%	85,784	15.3%	-3.9%
1983	5,346	0.9%	-17.0%	28,749	5.1%	7.0%	85,493	15.1%	-0.3%
1984	5,760	1.0%	7.7%	34,778	5.8%	21.0%	93,991	15.6%	9.9%
1985	4,715	0.8%	-18.1%	35,510	5.7%	2.1%	93,999	15.1%	0.0%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

YEAR	DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING			PRIMARY METALS MANUFACTURING			FABRICATED METALS AND MACHINERY		
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	14,185	7.5%		8,508	4.5%		1,959	1.0%	
1951	16,119	7.8%	13.6%	9,707	4.7%	14.1%	2,293	1.1%	17.0%
1952	15,989	7.5%	-0.8%	9,150	4.3%	-5.7%	2,868	1.3%	25.1%
1953	17,313	8.0%	8.3%	9,876	4.5%	7.9%	3,012	1.4%	5.0%
1954	16,594	7.8%	-4.2%	9,200	4.3%	-6.8%	3,233	1.5%	7.3%
1955	18,592	8.3%	12.0%	10,101	4.5%	9.8%	3,621	1.6%	12.0%
1956	20,380	8.7%	9.6%	10,680	4.6%	5.7%	4,147	1.8%	14.5%
1957	21,934	9.1%	7.6%	11,061	4.6%	3.6%	4,919	2.0%	18.6%
1958	21,858	9.1%	-0.3%	9,107	3.8%	-17.7%	5,593	2.3%	13.7%
1959	25,357	10.1%	16.0%	7,745	3.1%	-15.0%	6,839	2.7%	22.3%
1960	29,455	11.2%	16.2%	9,035	3.4%	16.7%	7,944	3.0%	16.2%
1961	32,561	12.0%	10.5%	8,626	3.2%	-4.5%	8,274	3.0%	4.2%
1962	36,376	12.7%	11.7%	8,010	2.8%	-7.1%	8,708	3.0%	5.2%
1963	37,364	12.7%	2.7%	7,763	2.6%	-3.1%	8,652	2.9%	-0.6%
1964	34,087	11.6%	-8.8%	8,031	2.7%	3.5%	7,900	2.7%	-8.7%
1965	31,562	10.5%	-7.4%	8,560	2.9%	6.6%	7,483	2.5%	-5.3%
1966	31,666	10.0%	0.3%	8,502	2.7%	-0.7%	8,014	2.5%	7.1%
1967	30,919	9.5%	-2.4%	7,566	2.3%	-11.0%	8,485	2.6%	5.9%
1968	31,413	9.4%	1.6%	7,479	2.2%	-1.1%	9,158	2.7%	7.9%
1969	33,269	9.5%	5.9%	8,711	2.5%	16.5%	9,043	2.6%	-1.3%
1970	33,764	9.4%	1.5%	8,456	2.4%	-2.9%	9,002	2.5%	-0.5%
1971	34,129	9.2%	1.1%	8,017	2.2%	-5.2%	10,014	2.7%	11.2%
1972	36,880	9.4%	8.1%	8,056	2.0%	0.5%	10,611	2.7%	6.0%
1973	40,741	9.8%	10.5%	8,300	2.0%	3.0%	12,050	2.9%	13.6%
1974	44,650	10.3%	9.6%	8,471	1.9%	2.1%	13,943	3.2%	15.7%
1975	42,308	9.6%	-5.2%	7,768	1.8%	-8.3%	13,788	3.1%	-1.1%
1976	44,045	9.5%	4.1%	7,913	1.7%	1.9%	14,181	3.1%	2.9%
1977	46,967	9.6%	6.6%	7,973	1.6%	0.8%	14,471	3.0%	2.0%
1978	51,477	9.8%	9.6%	8,257	1.6%	3.6%	15,339	2.9%	6.0%
1979	58,433	10.6%	13.5%	8,352	1.5%	1.2%	17,300	3.1%	12.8%
1980	60,057	10.9%	2.8%	8,038	1.5%	-3.8%	18,078	3.3%	4.5%
1981	61,622	11.0%	2.6%	8,699	1.6%	8.2%	19,343	3.5%	7.0%
1982	58,932	10.5%	-4.4%	6,817	1.2%	-21.6%	19,330	3.4%	-0.1%
1983	59,096	10.4%	0.3%	5,804	1.0%	-14.9%	18,688	3.3%	-3.3%
1984	66,474	11.1%	12.5%	5,660	0.9%	-2.5%	20,929	3.5%	12.0%
1985	65,944	10.6%	-0.8%	4,854	0.8%	-14.2%	20,537	3.3%	-1.9%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY & SUPPLIES			TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT			OTHER DURABLE MANUFACTURING		
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	221	0.1%		74	0.0%		3,423	1.8%	
1951	279	0.1%	26.2%	83	0.0%	12.2%	3,757	1.8%	9.8%
1952	359	0.2%	28.7%	74	0.0%	-10.8%	3,538	1.7%	-5.8%
1953	439	0.2%	22.3%	79	0.0%	6.8%	3,907	1.8%	10.4%
1954	225	0.1%	-48.7%	85	0.0%	7.6%	3,851	1.8%	-1.4%
1955	264	0.1%	17.3%	171	0.1%	101.2%	4,435	2.0%	15.2%
1956	364	0.2%	37.9%	323	0.1%	88.9%	4,866	2.1%	9.7%
1957	449	0.2%	23.4%	735	0.3%	127.6%	4,770	2.0%	-2.0%
1958	682	0.3%	51.9%	1,522	0.6%	107.1%	4,954	2.1%	3.9%
1959	935	0.4%	37.1%	4,237	1.7%	178.4%	5,601	2.2%	13.1%
1960	948	0.4%	1.4%	5,890	2.2%	39.0%	5,638	2.1%	0.7%
1961	790	0.3%	-16.7%	8,991	3.3%	52.6%	5,880	2.2%	4.3%
1962	1,211	0.4%	53.3%	12,534	4.4%	39.4%	5,912	2.1%	0.5%
1963	1,697	0.6%	40.1%	13,163	4.5%	5.0%	6,089	2.1%	3.0%
1964	2,074	0.7%	22.2%	9,874	3.4%	-25.0%	6,208	2.1%	2.0%
1965	2,133	0.7%	2.8%	7,233	2.4%	-26.7%	6,153	2.0%	-0.9%
1966	2,312	0.7%	8.4%	6,327	2.0%	-12.5%	6,511	2.0%	5.8%
1967	2,460	0.8%	6.4%	5,573	1.7%	-11.9%	6,835	2.1%	5.0%
1968	2,494	0.7%	1.4%	5,329	1.6%	-4.4%	6,953	2.1%	1.7%
1969	3,182	0.9%	27.6%	4,886	1.4%	-8.3%	7,447	2.1%	7.1%
1970	3,059	0.9%	-3.9%	5,271	1.5%	7.9%	7,976	2.2%	7.1%
1971	1,712	0.5%	-44.0%	5,400	1.5%	2.4%	8,986	2.4%	12.7%
1972	2,058	0.5%	20.2%	6,423	1.6%	18.9%	9,733	2.5%	8.3%
1973	2,835	0.7%	37.8%	6,525	1.6%	1.6%	11,032	2.7%	13.3%
1974	3,395	0.8%	19.8%	6,826	1.6%	4.6%	12,015	2.8%	8.9%
1975	3,405	0.8%	0.3%	6,455	1.5%	-5.4%	10,892	2.5%	-9.3%
1976	3,439	0.7%	1.0%	6,072	1.3%	-5.9%	12,440	2.7%	14.2%
1977	3,693	0.8%	7.4%	6,364	1.3%	4.8%	14,466	3.0%	16.3%
1978	4,702	0.9%	27.3%	7,312	1.4%	14.9%	15,867	3.0%	9.7%
1979	6,081	1.1%	29.3%	8,691	1.6%	18.9%	18,009	3.3%	13.5%
1980	7,539	1.4%	24.0%	9,296	1.7%	7.0%	17,106	3.1%	-5.0%
1981	7,899	1.4%	4.8%	9,434	1.7%	1.5%	16,253	2.9%	-5.0%
1982	8,365	1.5%	5.9%	9,590	1.7%	1.7%	14,830	2.6%	-8.8%
1983	8,027	1.4%	-4.0%	10,966	1.9%	14.3%	15,612	2.8%	5.3%
1984	9,604	1.6%	19.6%	12,678	2.1%	15.6%	17,604	2.9%	12.8%
1985	8,487	1.4%	-11.6%	14,385	2.3%	13.5%	17,681	2.8%	0.4%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFOMRATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

YEAR	NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING			FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS			TEXTILE & APPAREL PRODUCTS		
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	15,548	8.2%		8,821	4.7%		1,755	0.9%	
1951	16,522	8.0%	6.3%	9,423	4.5%	6.8%	1,960	0.9%	11.7%
1952	16,393	7.6%	-0.8%	9,093	4.2%	-3.5%	2,060	1.0%	5.1%
1953	16,767	7.7%	2.3%	9,235	4.3%	1.6%	2,340	1.1%	13.6%
1954	16,367	7.7%	-2.4%	9,244	4.4%	0.1%	1,928	0.9%	-17.6%
1955	16,968	7.6%	3.7%	9,570	4.3%	3.5%	1,998	0.9%	3.6%
1956	17,586	7.5%	3.6%	9,834	4.2%	2.8%	2,075	0.9%	3.9%
1957	18,005	7.5%	2.4%	10,197	4.2%	3.7%	2,042	0.8%	-1.6%
1958	17,514	7.3%	-2.7%	9,817	4.1%	-3.7%	1,856	0.8%	-9.1%
1959	17,427	6.9%	-0.5%	9,920	3.9%	1.0%	1,775	0.7%	-4.4%
1960	18,096	6.9%	3.8%	10,200	3.9%	2.8%	1,987	0.8%	11.9%
1961	17,926	6.6%	-0.9%	9,977	3.7%	-2.2%	2,074	0.8%	4.4%
1962	17,881	6.2%	-0.3%	9,704	3.4%	-2.7%	2,217	0.8%	6.9%
1963	18,161	6.2%	1.6%	9,592	3.3%	-1.2%	2,290	0.8%	3.3%
1964	18,450	6.3%	1.6%	9,423	3.2%	-1.8%	2,662	0.9%	16.2%
1965	18,406	6.1%	-0.2%	9,057	3.0%	-3.9%	2,973	1.0%	11.7%
1966	19,490	6.1%	5.9%	9,355	2.9%	3.3%	3,551	1.1%	19.4%
1967	19,990	6.1%	2.6%	9,455	2.9%	1.1%	3,899	1.2%	9.8%
1968	20,441	6.1%	2.3%	9,264	2.8%	-2.0%	4,129	1.2%	5.9%
1969	21,506	6.2%	5.2%	9,193	2.6%	-0.8%	4,895	1.4%	18.6%
1970	22,209	6.2%	3.3%	9,351	2.6%	1.7%	5,281	1.5%	7.9%
1971	22,387	6.1%	0.8%	8,955	2.4%	-4.2%	5,515	1.5%	4.4%
1972	23,587	6.0%	5.4%	8,885	2.3%	-0.8%	6,168	1.6%	11.8%
1973	24,346	5.9%	3.2%	8,562	2.1%	-3.6%	6,576	1.6%	6.6%
1974	25,760	5.9%	5.8%	8,865	2.0%	3.5%	6,959	1.6%	5.8%
1975	25,218	5.7%	-2.1%	8,790	2.0%	-0.8%	6,481	1.5%	-6.9%
1976	26,663	5.8%	5.7%	9,062	2.0%	3.1%	7,325	1.6%	13.0%
1977	27,572	5.6%	3.4%	9,067	1.9%	0.1%	7,282	1.5%	-0.6%
1978	28,528	5.4%	3.5%	9,100	1.7%	0.4%	7,686	1.5%	5.5%
1979	28,367	5.2%	-0.6%	9,072	1.7%	-0.3%	6,927	1.3%	-9.9%
1980	27,643	5.0%	-2.6%	8,887	1.6%	-2.0%	6,401	1.2%	-7.6%
1981	27,686	5.0%	0.2%	8,985	1.6%	1.1%	6,296	1.1%	-1.6%
1982	26,852	4.8%	-3.0%	9,106	1.6%	1.3%	5,894	1.1%	-6.4%
1983	26,397	4.7%	-1.7%	8,688	1.5%	-4.6%	6,148	1.1%	4.3%
1984	27,517	4.6%	4.2%	8,773	1.5%	1.0%	6,428	1.1%	4.6%
1985	28,055	4.5%	2.0%	9,010	1.4%	2.7%	5,866	0.9%	-8.7%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

YEAR	CHEMICAL & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS			OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS		
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	2,082	1.1%		2,890	1.5%	
1951	2,229	1.1%	7.1%	2,910	1.4%	0.7%
1952	2,252	1.1%	1.0%	2,988	1.4%	2.7%
1953	2,393	1.1%	6.3%	2,799	1.3%	-6.3%
1954	2,415	1.1%	0.9%	2,780	1.3%	-0.7%
1955	2,539	1.1%	5.1%	2,861	1.3%	2.9%
1956	2,713	1.2%	6.9%	2,964	1.3%	3.6%
1957	2,737	1.1%	0.9%	3,029	1.3%	2.2%
1958	2,782	1.2%	1.6%	3,059	1.3%	1.0%
1959	2,655	1.1%	-4.6%	3,077	1.2%	0.6%
1960	2,625	1.0%	-1.1%	3,284	1.2%	6.7%
1961	2,412	0.9%	-8.1%	3,463	1.3%	5.5%
1962	2,355	0.8%	-2.4%	3,605	1.3%	4.1%
1963	2,357	0.8%	0.1%	3,922	1.3%	8.8%
1964	2,365	0.8%	0.3%	4,000	1.4%	2.0%
1965	2,194	0.7%	-7.2%	4,182	1.4%	4.6%
1966	2,226	0.7%	1.5%	4,358	1.4%	4.2%
1967	2,131	0.7%	-4.3%	4,505	1.4%	3.4%
1968	2,276	0.7%	6.8%	4,772	1.4%	5.9%
1969	2,215	0.6%	-2.7%	5,203	1.5%	9.0%
1970	2,335	0.7%	5.4%	5,242	1.5%	0.7%
1971	2,626	0.7%	12.5%	5,291	1.4%	0.9%
1972	2,840	0.7%	8.1%	5,695	1.4%	7.6%
1973	3,005	0.7%	5.8%	6,204	1.5%	8.9%
1974	3,303	0.8%	9.9%	6,633	1.5%	6.9%
1975	3,411	0.8%	3.3%	6,536	1.5%	-1.5%
1976	3,369	0.7%	-1.2%	6,907	1.5%	5.7%
1977	3,910	0.8%	16.1%	7,317	1.5%	5.9%
1978	3,968	0.8%	1.5%	7,774	1.5%	6.2%
1979	4,206	0.8%	6.0%	8,160	1.5%	5.0%
1980	4,138	0.7%	-1.6%	8,217	1.5%	0.7%
1981	4,195	0.8%	1.4%	8,214	1.5%	0.0%
1982	3,872	0.7%	-7.7%	7,980	1.4%	-2.8%
1983	3,500	0.6%	-9.6%	8,061	1.4%	1.0%
1984	3,663	0.6%	4.7%	8,653	1.4%	7.3%
1985	3,638	0.6%	-0.7%	9,541	1.5%	10.3%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

	TRANSPORT., COMMUN., UTILITIES			RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION			OTHER TRANSPORTATION		
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	21,326	11.3%		10,920	5.8%		4,529	2.4%	
1951	22,065	10.6%	3.5%	10,946	5.3%	0.2%	4,939	2.4%	9.1%
1952	23,096	10.8%	4.7%	10,923	5.1%	-0.2%	5,593	2.6%	13.2%
1953	23,486	10.8%	1.7%	10,667	4.9%	-2.3%	5,768	2.7%	3.1%
1954	22,484	10.6%	-4.3%	9,675	4.6%	-9.3%	5,717	2.7%	-0.9%
1955	23,034	10.3%	2.4%	9,705	4.3%	0.3%	6,043	2.7%	5.7%
1956	22,995	9.8%	-0.2%	9,374	4.0%	-3.4%	6,280	2.7%	3.9%
1957	23,194	9.6%	0.9%	8,998	3.7%	-4.0%	6,392	2.7%	1.8%
1958	22,416	9.3%	-3.4%	8,383	3.5%	-6.8%	6,248	2.6%	-2.3%
1959	22,492	8.9%	0.3%	8,355	3.3%	-0.3%	6,472	2.6%	3.6%
1960	22,257	8.5%	-1.0%	7,996	3.0%	-4.3%	6,664	2.5%	3.0%
1961	22,036	8.1%	-1.0%	7,818	2.9%	-2.2%	6,686	2.5%	0.3%
1962	22,005	7.7%	-0.1%	7,736	2.7%	-1.0%	6,697	2.3%	0.2%
1963	21,846	7.4%	-0.7%	7,354	2.5%	-4.9%	6,902	2.3%	3.1%
1964	21,829	7.4%	-0.1%	7,102	2.4%	-3.4%	6,903	2.4%	0.0%
1965	21,566	7.2%	-1.2%	6,811	2.3%	-4.1%	6,937	2.3%	0.5%
1966	21,847	6.9%	1.3%	6,578	2.1%	-3.4%	7,354	2.3%	6.0%
1967	22,808	7.0%	4.4%	6,383	2.0%	-3.0%	8,351	2.6%	13.6%
1968	23,054	6.9%	1.1%	6,436	1.9%	0.8%	8,508	2.5%	1.9%
1969	22,991	6.6%	-0.3%	5,990	1.7%	-6.9%	8,696	2.5%	2.2%
1970	23,128	6.5%	0.6%	5,668	1.6%	-5.4%	8,863	2.5%	1.9%
1971	23,450	6.3%	1.4%	5,430	1.5%	-4.2%	9,360	2.5%	5.6%
1972	24,149	6.1%	3.0%	5,245	1.3%	-3.4%	10,124	2.6%	8.2%
1973	25,397	6.1%	5.2%	5,157	1.2%	-1.7%	10,866	2.6%	7.3%
1974	26,722	6.1%	5.2%	5,141	1.2%	-0.3%	11,391	2.6%	4.8%
1975	26,983	6.1%	1.0%	4,747	1.1%	-7.7%	11,444	2.6%	0.5%
1976	28,084	6.1%	4.1%	4,741	1.0%	-0.1%	12,402	2.7%	8.4%
1977	29,212	6.0%	4.0%	4,693	1.0%	-1.0%	13,054	2.7%	5.3%
1978	31,735	6.0%	8.6%	4,961	0.9%	5.7%	14,357	2.7%	10.0%
1979	33,573	6.1%	5.8%	5,070	0.9%	2.2%	14,933	2.7%	4.0%
1980	34,120	6.2%	1.6%	4,798	0.9%	-5.4%	15,223	2.8%	1.9%
1981	34,432	6.2%	0.9%	4,603	0.8%	-4.1%	15,020	2.7%	-1.3%
1982	35,421	6.3%	2.9%	3,934	0.7%	-14.5%	14,956	2.7%	-0.4%
1983	35,938	6.3%	1.5%	3,784	0.7%	-3.8%	15,664	2.8%	4.7%
1984	36,478	6.1%	1.5%	4,017	0.7%	6.2%	16,114	2.7%	2.9%
1985	37,013	5.9%	1.5%	3,887	0.6%	-3.2%	16,923	2.7%	5.0%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

YEAR	COMMUN., ELECT., GAS & PIPELINE			TOTAL TRADE			WHOLESALE TRADE		
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	5,876	3.1%		42,425	22.4%		11,947	6.3%	
1951	6,180	3.0%	5.2%	44,462	21.4%	4.8%	12,526	6.0%	4.8%
1952	6,580	3.1%	6.5%	46,311	21.6%	4.2%	12,944	6.0%	3.3%
1953	7,050	3.2%	7.1%	47,995	22.1%	3.6%	13,220	6.1%	2.1%
1954	7,092	3.3%	0.6%	47,715	22.5%	-0.6%	13,522	6.4%	2.3%
1955	7,286	3.3%	2.7%	49,486	22.1%	3.7%	13,467	6.0%	-0.4%
1956	7,340	3.1%	0.7%	52,051	22.2%	5.2%	14,283	6.1%	6.1%
1957	7,804	3.2%	6.3%	53,283	22.1%	2.4%	14,866	6.2%	4.1%
1958	7,784	3.2%	-0.3%	53,458	22.2%	0.3%	14,530	6.0%	-2.3%
1959	7,664	3.0%	-1.5%	56,538	22.4%	5.8%	15,220	6.0%	4.7%
1960	7,597	2.9%	-0.9%	58,816	22.3%	4.0%	15,380	5.8%	1.1%
1961	7,531	2.8%	-0.9%	59,840	22.0%	1.7%	15,984	5.9%	3.9%
1962	7,572	2.6%	0.5%	62,710	21.9%	4.8%	17,056	6.0%	6.7%
1963	7,590	2.6%	0.2%	64,878	22.1%	3.5%	17,790	6.1%	4.3%
1964	7,825	2.7%	3.1%	65,592	22.3%	1.1%	17,722	6.0%	-0.4%
1965	7,817	2.6%	-0.1%	67,057	22.3%	2.2%	17,961	6.0%	1.3%
1966	7,915	2.5%	1.3%	69,405	21.8%	3.5%	18,317	5.8%	2.0%
1967	8,074	2.5%	2.0%	70,893	21.7%	2.1%	18,759	5.7%	2.4%
1968	8,109	2.4%	0.4%	73,384	21.9%	3.5%	18,983	5.7%	1.2%
1969	8,305	2.4%	2.4%	76,995	22.1%	4.9%	19,901	5.7%	4.8%
1970	8,596	2.4%	3.5%	79,208	22.2%	2.9%	20,287	5.7%	1.9%
1971	8,660	2.3%	0.7%	82,674	22.4%	4.4%	20,739	5.6%	2.2%
1972	8,781	2.2%	1.4%	90,123	22.9%	9.0%	21,872	5.6%	5.5%
1973	9,375	2.3%	6.8%	97,149	23.4%	7.8%	23,716	5.7%	8.4%
1974	10,190	2.3%	8.7%	101,421	23.3%	4.4%	25,210	5.8%	6.3%
1975	10,792	2.4%	5.9%	104,440	23.7%	3.0%	25,736	5.8%	2.1%
1976	10,941	2.4%	1.4%	112,031	24.2%	7.3%	27,449	5.9%	6.7%
1977	11,465	2.3%	4.8%	117,789	24.1%	5.1%	28,723	5.9%	4.6%
1978	12,417	2.4%	8.3%	127,028	24.1%	7.8%	31,427	6.0%	9.4%
1979	13,570	2.5%	9.3%	129,325	23.5%	1.8%	33,342	6.1%	6.1%
1980	14,099	2.6%	3.9%	128,678	23.3%	-0.5%	34,114	6.2%	2.3%
1981	14,808	2.6%	5.0%	130,839	23.4%	1.7%	35,320	6.3%	3.5%
1982	16,531	2.9%	11.6%	131,732	23.5%	0.7%	34,466	6.1%	-2.4%
1983	16,489	2.9%	-0.3%	133,522	23.5%	1.4%	34,199	6.0%	-0.8%
1984	16,347	2.7%	-0.9%	140,823	23.4%	5.5%	34,657	5.8%	1.3%
1985	16,203	2.6%	-0.9%	147,921	23.7%	5.0%	35,555	5.7%	2.6%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVCIES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

YEAR	RETAIL TRADE			BUILDING MATERIALS			FOOD STORES		
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	30,478	16.1%		2,150	1.1%		3,919	2.1%	
1951	31,937	15.4%	4.8%	2,225	1.1%	3.5%	4,195	2.0%	7.0%
1952	33,367	15.6%	4.5%	2,291	1.1%	3.0%	4,422	2.1%	5.4%
1953	34,775	16.0%	4.2%	2,443	1.1%	6.6%	4,625	2.1%	4.6%
1954	34,193	16.1%	-1.7%	2,432	1.1%	-0.5%	4,732	2.2%	2.3%
1955	36,019	16.1%	5.3%	2,614	1.2%	7.5%	5,002	2.2%	5.7%
1956	37,768	16.1%	4.9%	2,700	1.2%	3.3%	5,440	2.3%	8.8%
1957	38,417	16.0%	1.7%	2,659	1.1%	-1.5%	5,702	2.4%	4.8%
1958	38,928	16.2%	1.3%	2,671	1.1%	0.5%	5,876	2.4%	3.1%
1959	41,318	16.4%	6.1%	2,938	1.2%	10.0%	6,158	2.4%	4.8%
1960	43,436	16.5%	5.1%	2,940	1.1%	0.1%	6,331	2.4%	2.8%
1961	43,856	16.1%	1.0%	2,628	1.0%	-10.6%	6,840	2.5%	8.0%
1962	45,654	15.9%	4.1%	2,632	0.9%	0.2%	7,084	2.5%	3.6%
1963	47,088	16.0%	3.1%	2,718	0.9%	3.3%	7,398	2.5%	4.4%
1964	47,870	16.3%	1.7%	2,644	0.9%	-2.7%	7,881	2.7%	6.5%
1965	49,096	16.4%	2.6%	2,634	0.9%	-0.4%	7,934	2.6%	0.7%
1966	51,088	16.1%	4.1%	2,627	0.8%	-0.3%	8,437	2.7%	6.3%
1967	52,134	15.9%	2.0%	2,522	0.8%	-4.0%	8,554	2.6%	1.4%
1968	54,401	16.2%	4.3%	2,483	0.7%	-1.5%	8,544	2.5%	-0.1%
1969	57,094	16.4%	5.0%	2,587	0.7%	4.2%	8,902	2.6%	4.2%
1970	58,921	16.5%	3.2%	2,735	0.8%	5.7%	9,147	2.6%	2.8%
1971	61,935	16.7%	5.1%	2,933	0.8%	7.2%	9,402	2.5%	2.8%
1972	68,251	17.3%	10.2%	3,317	0.8%	13.1%	9,822	2.5%	4.5%
1973	73,433	17.7%	7.6%	3,611	0.9%	8.9%	10,573	2.5%	7.6%
1974	76,211	17.5%	3.8%	3,729	0.9%	3.3%	11,379	2.6%	7.6%
1975	78,704	17.8%	3.3%	3,862	0.9%	3.6%	11,851	2.7%	4.1%
1976	84,582	18.2%	7.5%	4,290	0.9%	11.1%	12,383	2.7%	4.5%
1977	89,066	18.2%	5.3%	4,729	1.0%	10.2%	13,075	2.7%	5.6%
1978	95,601	18.2%	7.3%	5,298	1.0%	12.0%	13,942	2.6%	6.6%
1979	95,983	17.5%	0.4%	5,415	1.0%	2.2%	14,622	2.7%	4.9%
1980	94,564	17.1%	-1.5%	5,063	0.9%	-6.5%	15,464	2.8%	5.8%
1981	95,519	17.1%	1.0%	4,862	0.9%	-4.0%	15,867	2.8%	2.6%
1982	97,266	17.3%	1.8%	4,657	0.8%	-4.2%	16,273	2.9%	2.6%
1983	99,322	17.5%	2.1%	4,803	0.8%	3.1%	16,508	2.9%	1.4%
1984	106,166	17.7%	6.9%	5,285	0.9%	10.0%	18,064	3.0%	9.4%
1985	112,366	18.0%	5.8%	5,353	0.9%	1.3%	19,467	3.1%	7.8%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

YEAR	AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS			EATING & DRINKING PLACES			OTHER RETAIL TRADE		
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	5,628	3.0%		5,076	2.7%		13,705	7.2%	
1951	5,890	2.8%	4.7%	5,626	2.7%	10.8%	14,001	6.8%	2.2%
1952	6,327	3.0%	7.4%	6,015	2.8%	6.9%	14,312	6.7%	2.2%
1953	6,806	3.1%	7.6%	6,438	3.0%	7.0%	14,463	6.7%	1.1%
1954	6,241	2.9%	-8.3%	6,630	3.1%	3.0%	14,158	6.7%	-2.1%
1955	6,797	3.0%	8.9%	6,814	3.0%	2.8%	14,792	6.6%	4.5%
1956	7,161	3.1%	5.4%	7,197	3.1%	5.6%	15,270	6.5%	3.2%
1957	7,220	3.0%	0.8%	7,580	3.2%	5.3%	15,256	6.3%	-0.1%
1958	7,220	3.0%	0.0%	7,719	3.2%	1.8%	15,441	6.4%	1.2%
1959	7,585	3.0%	5.1%	8,394	3.3%	8.7%	16,243	6.4%	5.2%
1960	7,843	3.0%	3.4%	9,147	3.5%	9.0%	17,175	6.5%	5.7%
1961	7,713	2.8%	-1.7%	9,472	3.5%	3.6%	17,203	6.3%	0.2%
1962	8,158	2.8%	5.8%	9,944	3.5%	5.0%	17,836	6.2%	3.7%
1963	8,251	2.8%	1.1%	10,351	3.5%	4.1%	18,370	6.2%	3.0%
1964	8,576	2.9%	3.9%	10,459	3.6%	1.0%	18,310	6.2%	-0.3%
1965	8,519	2.8%	-0.7%	10,997	3.7%	5.1%	19,012	6.3%	3.8%
1966	8,808	2.8%	3.4%	11,798	3.7%	7.3%	19,418	6.1%	2.1%
1967	8,945	2.7%	1.6%	12,204	3.7%	3.4%	19,909	6.1%	2.5%
1968	9,681	2.9%	8.2%	13,004	3.9%	6.6%	20,689	6.2%	3.9%
1969	10,046	2.9%	3.8%	13,781	4.0%	6.0%	21,778	6.2%	5.3%
1970	9,936	2.8%	-1.1%	14,627	4.1%	6.1%	22,476	6.3%	3.2%
1971	10,419	2.8%	4.9%	15,690	4.2%	7.3%	23,491	6.4%	4.5%
1972	11,193	2.8%	7.4%	17,592	4.5%	12.1%	26,328	6.7%	12.1%
1973	11,320	2.7%	1.1%	18,985	4.6%	7.9%	28,944	7.0%	9.9%
1974	11,037	2.5%	-2.5%	20,460	4.7%	7.8%	29,605	6.8%	2.3%
1975	11,250	2.6%	1.9%	21,758	4.9%	6.3%	29,983	6.8%	1.3%
1976	11,816	2.5%	5.0%	23,862	5.1%	9.7%	32,232	7.0%	7.5%
1977	12,110	2.5%	2.5%	25,939	5.3%	8.7%	33,213	6.8%	3.0%
1978	12,721	2.4%	5.0%	28,498	5.4%	9.9%	35,142	6.7%	5.8%
1979	12,515	2.3%	-1.6%	28,148	5.1%	-1.2%	35,282	6.4%	0.4%
1980	11,646	2.1%	-6.9%	27,255	4.9%	-3.2%	35,136	6.4%	-0.4%
1981	11,211	2.0%	-3.7%	27,970	5.0%	2.6%	35,610	6.4%	1.3%
1982	11,214	2.0%	0.0%	29,359	5.2%	5.0%	35,763	6.4%	0.4%
1983	11,434	2.0%	2.0%	30,595	5.4%	4.2%	35,982	6.3%	0.6%
1984	12,759	2.1%	11.6%	32,886	5.5%	7.5%	37,172	6.2%	3.3%
1985	13,681	2.2%	7.2%	36,026	5.8%	9.5%	37,839	6.1%	1.8%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

	FIN., INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE			SERVICES			AGRICULTURAL SERVICES		
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	6,433	3.4%		20,659	10.9%		45	0.0%	
1951	6,653	3.2%	3.4%	20,925	10.1%	1.3%	46	0.0%	2.2%
1952	7,180	3.3%	7.9%	21,675	10.1%	3.6%	49	0.0%	6.5%
1953	7,710	3.5%	7.4%	22,567	10.4%	4.1%	51	0.0%	4.1%
1954	8,255	3.9%	7.1%	22,848	10.8%	1.2%	77	0.0%	51.0%
1955	9,192	4.1%	11.4%	24,294	10.8%	6.3%	103	0.0%	33.8%
1956	9,508	4.1%	3.4%	25,498	10.9%	5.0%	129	0.1%	25.2%
1957	9,722	4.0%	2.3%	26,824	11.1%	5.2%	155	0.1%	20.2%
1958	10,144	4.2%	4.3%	27,907	11.6%	4.0%	182	0.1%	17.4%
1959	10,788	4.3%	6.3%	30,345	12.0%	8.7%	247	0.1%	35.7%
1960	11,292	4.3%	4.7%	32,171	12.2%	6.0%	274	0.1%	10.9%
1961	11,553	4.2%	2.3%	33,740	12.4%	4.9%	295	0.1%	7.7%
1962	12,034	4.2%	4.2%	35,638	12.4%	5.6%	299	0.1%	1.4%
1963	12,453	4.2%	3.5%	38,021	12.9%	6.7%	326	0.1%	9.0%
1964	12,734	4.3%	2.3%	39,393	13.4%	3.6%	336	0.1%	3.1%
1965	12,804	4.3%	0.5%	41,316	13.8%	4.9%	368	0.1%	9.5%
1966	12,952	4.1%	1.2%	44,205	13.9%	7.0%	381	0.1%	3.5%
1967	12,912	3.9%	-0.3%	47,517	14.5%	7.5%	359	0.1%	-5.8%
1968	13,317	4.0%	3.1%	50,317	15.0%	5.9%	383	0.1%	6.7%
1969	14,211	4.1%	6.7%	53,396	15.3%	6.1%	415	0.1%	8.4%
1970	14,977	4.2%	5.4%	56,489	15.8%	5.8%	480	0.1%	15.7%
1971	15,497	4.2%	3.5%	58,938	15.9%	4.3%	550	0.1%	14.6%
1972	17,008	4.3%	9.8%	63,278	16.1%	7.4%	694	0.2%	26.2%
1973	18,327	4.4%	7.8%	67,667	16.3%	6.9%	803	0.2%	15.7%
1974	19,391	4.5%	5.8%	70,775	16.3%	4.6%	707	0.2%	-12.0%
1975	19,709	4.5%	1.6%	74,497	16.9%	5.3%	750	0.2%	6.1%
1976	20,598	4.4%	4.5%	78,187	16.9%	5.0%	832	0.2%	10.9%
1977	22,339	4.6%	8.5%	83,200	17.0%	6.4%	861	0.2%	3.5%
1978	24,288	4.6%	8.7%	91,691	17.4%	10.2%	952	0.2%	10.6%
1979	25,817	4.7%	6.3%	97,272	17.7%	6.1%	1,071	0.2%	12.5%
1980	25,768	4.7%	-0.2%	100,528	18.2%	3.3%	1,102	0.2%	2.9%
1981	26,311	4.7%	2.1%	104,875	18.8%	4.3%	1,145	0.2%	3.9%
1982	26,619	4.7%	1.2%	109,858	19.6%	4.8%	1,187	0.2%	3.7%
1983	28,026	4.9%	5.3%	112,548	19.8%	2.4%	1,369	0.2%	15.3%
1984	29,705	4.9%	6.0%	121,035	20.1%	7.5%	1,659	0.3%	21.2%
1985	31,059	5.0%	4.6%	131,341	21.0%	8.5%	2,008	0.3%	21.0%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

YEAR	HOTELS & LODGING PLACES			PERSONAL, BUSINESS, & AMUSE.			MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES		
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	2,381	1.3%		8,146	4.3%		3,746	2.0%	
1951	2,380	1.1%	0.0%	8,292	4.0%	1.8%	3,936	1.9%	5.1%
1952	2,472	1.2%	3.9%	8,411	3.9%	1.4%	4,046	1.9%	2.8%
1953	2,641	1.2%	6.8%	8,487	3.9%	0.9%	4,228	1.9%	4.5%
1954	2,580	1.2%	-2.3%	8,467	4.0%	-0.2%	4,432	2.1%	4.8%
1955	2,633	1.2%	2.1%	9,091	4.1%	7.4%	4,619	2.1%	4.2%
1956	2,681	1.1%	1.8%	9,517	4.1%	4.7%	4,873	2.1%	5.5%
1957	2,711	1.1%	1.1%	9,840	4.1%	3.4%	5,131	2.1%	5.3%
1958	2,669	1.1%	-1.5%	10,081	4.2%	2.4%	5,342	2.2%	4.1%
1959	2,808	1.1%	5.2%	10,845	4.3%	7.6%	6,141	2.4%	15.0%
1960	2,879	1.1%	2.5%	11,674	4.4%	7.6%	6,426	2.4%	4.6%
1961	2,923	1.1%	1.5%	12,344	4.5%	5.7%	6,880	2.5%	7.1%
1962	2,928	1.0%	0.2%	12,956	4.5%	5.0%	7,583	2.6%	10.2%
1963	2,960	1.0%	1.1%	13,512	4.6%	4.3%	8,429	2.9%	11.2%
1964	3,005	1.0%	1.5%	13,529	4.6%	0.1%	9,085	3.1%	7.8%
1965	3,030	1.0%	0.8%	14,183	4.7%	4.8%	9,588	3.2%	5.5%
1966	3,043	1.0%	0.4%	15,338	4.8%	8.1%	10,312	3.2%	7.6%
1967	3,229	1.0%	6.1%	15,914	4.9%	3.8%	10,854	3.3%	5.3%
1968	3,343	1.0%	3.5%	16,605	4.9%	4.3%	11,665	3.5%	7.5%
1969	3,387	1.0%	1.3%	17,593	5.0%	6.0%	12,600	3.6%	8.0%
1970	3,556	1.0%	5.0%	18,288	5.1%	4.0%	13,279	3.7%	5.4%
1971	3,782	1.0%	6.4%	18,947	5.1%	3.6%	13,921	3.8%	4.8%
1972	4,419	1.1%	16.8%	20,159	5.1%	6.4%	14,866	3.8%	6.8%
1973	5,053	1.2%	14.3%	21,797	5.2%	8.1%	15,943	3.8%	7.2%
1974	5,195	1.2%	2.8%	22,541	5.2%	3.4%	17,176	4.0%	7.7%
1975	5,620	1.3%	8.2%	23,333	5.3%	3.5%	18,566	4.2%	8.1%
1976	6,150	1.3%	9.4%	24,864	5.4%	6.6%	19,747	4.3%	6.4%
1977	6,255	1.3%	1.7%	26,429	5.4%	6.3%	21,513	4.4%	8.9%
1978	6,863	1.3%	9.7%	28,999	5.5%	9.7%	23,606	4.5%	9.7%
1979	7,227	1.3%	5.3%	30,811	5.6%	6.2%	25,427	4.6%	7.7%
1980	6,986	1.3%	-3.3%	31,285	5.7%	1.5%	27,073	4.9%	6.5%
1981	7,342	1.3%	5.1%	32,410	5.8%	3.6%	28,836	5.2%	6.5%
1982	7,936	1.4%	8.1%	34,188	6.1%	5.5%	30,311	5.4%	5.1%
1983	8,399	1.5%	5.8%	35,139	6.2%	2.8%	31,064	5.5%	2.5%
1984	9,114	1.5%	8.5%	40,184	6.7%	14.4%	31,579	5.3%	1.7%
1985	9,451	1.5%	3.7%	44,941	7.2%	11.8%	33,920	5.4%	7.4%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

YEAR	EDUCATION SERVICES & NONPROFIT			OTHER SERVICES			TOTAL GOVERNMENT		
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	5,035	2.7%		1,306	0.7%		44,102	23.3%	
1951	5,210	2.5%	3.5%	1,061	0.5%	-18.8%	54,336	26.2%	23.2%
1952	5,541	2.6%	6.4%	1,156	0.5%	9.0%	58,324	27.2%	7.3%
1953	5,899	2.7%	6.5%	1,261	0.6%	9.1%	56,320	25.9%	-3.4%
1954	6,124	2.9%	3.8%	1,168	0.6%	-7.4%	52,929	25.0%	-6.0%
1955	6,566	2.9%	7.2%	1,282	0.6%	9.8%	53,667	24.0%	1.4%
1956	6,875	2.9%	4.7%	1,423	0.6%	11.0%	54,695	23.4%	1.9%
1957	7,498	3.1%	9.1%	1,489	0.6%	4.6%	56,233	23.4%	2.8%
1958	8,063	3.3%	7.5%	1,570	0.7%	5.4%	58,213	24.2%	3.5%
1959	8,410	3.3%	4.3%	1,894	0.8%	20.6%	60,310	23.9%	3.6%
1960	9,104	3.5%	8.3%	1,814	0.7%	-4.2%	62,270	23.6%	3.2%
1961	9,399	3.5%	3.2%	1,899	0.7%	4.7%	65,084	23.9%	4.5%
1962	9,916	3.5%	5.5%	1,956	0.7%	3.0%	68,551	23.9%	5.3%
1963	10,776	3.7%	8.7%	2,018	0.7%	3.2%	71,624	24.4%	4.5%
1964	11,296	3.8%	4.8%	2,142	0.7%	6.1%	73,655	25.1%	2.8%
1965	11,967	4.0%	5.9%	2,180	0.7%	1.8%	79,396	26.4%	7.8%
1966	12,889	4.1%	7.7%	2,242	0.7%	2.8%	90,710	28.5%	14.3%
1967	15,022	4.6%	16.5%	2,139	0.7%	-4.6%	97,957	30.0%	8.0%
1968	15,947	4.8%	6.2%	2,373	0.7%	10.9%	98,793	29.4%	0.9%
1969	16,812	4.8%	5.4%	2,589	0.7%	9.1%	99,554	28.6%	0.8%
1970	18,069	5.1%	7.5%	2,817	0.8%	8.8%	100,098	28.0%	0.5%
1971	18,697	5.1%	3.5%	3,041	0.8%	8.0%	103,178	27.9%	3.1%
1972	19,548	5.0%	4.6%	3,592	0.9%	18.1%	105,506	26.8%	2.3%
1973	19,752	4.8%	1.0%	4,319	1.0%	20.2%	105,714	25.4%	0.2%
1974	20,560	4.7%	4.1%	4,597	1.1%	6.4%	108,214	24.9%	2.4%
1975	21,415	4.9%	4.2%	4,813	1.1%	4.7%	110,330	25.0%	2.0%
1976	21,367	4.6%	-0.2%	5,228	1.1%	8.6%	112,211	24.2%	1.7%
1977	22,246	4.5%	4.1%	5,896	1.2%	12.8%	115,821	23.7%	3.2%
1978	24,439	4.6%	9.9%	6,830	1.3%	15.8%	120,995	23.0%	4.5%
1979	25,422	4.6%	4.0%	7,314	1.3%	7.1%	123,229	22.4%	1.8%
1980	26,345	4.8%	3.6%	7,737	1.4%	5.8%	125,046	22.7%	1.5%
1981	26,822	4.8%	1.8%	8,324	1.5%	7.6%	124,862	22.3%	-0.1%
1982	27,605	4.9%	2.9%	8,631	1.5%	3.7%	126,490	22.5%	1.3%
1983	27,730	4.9%	0.5%	8,849	1.6%	2.5%	128,766	22.7%	1.8%
1984	28,705	4.8%	3.5%	9,792	1.6%	10.7%	131,526	21.9%	2.1%
1985	30,501	4.9%	6.3%	10,520	1.7%	7.4%	137,806	22.1%	4.8%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
UTAH SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985

	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT			STATE GOVERNMENT			LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	21,128	11.2%		7,575	4.0%		15,398	8.1%	
1951	30,695	14.8%	45.3%	7,829	3.8%	3.4%	15,812	7.6%	2.7%
1952	34,186	15.9%	11.4%	8,117	3.8%	3.7%	16,021	7.5%	1.3%
1953	31,733	14.6%	-7.2%	8,226	3.8%	1.3%	16,360	7.5%	2.1%
1954	27,683	13.1%	-12.8%	8,403	4.0%	2.2%	16,843	7.9%	3.0%
1955	27,314	12.2%	-1.3%	8,712	3.9%	3.7%	17,641	7.9%	4.7%
1956	27,308	11.7%	0.0%	9,126	3.9%	4.8%	18,261	7.8%	3.5%
1957	27,353	11.4%	0.2%	9,579	4.0%	5.0%	19,301	8.0%	5.7%
1958	27,602	11.5%	0.9%	10,426	4.3%	8.8%	20,184	8.4%	4.6%
1959	28,045	11.1%	1.6%	10,925	4.3%	4.8%	21,340	8.5%	5.7%
1960	28,059	10.7%	0.0%	11,525	4.4%	5.5%	22,685	8.6%	6.3%
1961	28,622	10.5%	2.0%	12,793	4.7%	11.0%	23,670	8.7%	4.3%
1962	30,166	10.5%	5.4%	13,388	4.7%	4.7%	24,997	8.7%	5.6%
1963	31,080	10.6%	3.0%	14,297	4.9%	6.8%	26,247	8.9%	5.0%
1964	30,501	10.4%	-1.9%	15,405	5.2%	7.7%	27,749	9.5%	5.7%
1965	32,379	10.8%	6.2%	17,057	5.7%	10.7%	29,961	10.0%	8.0%
1966	39,232	12.3%	21.2%	19,357	6.1%	13.5%	32,120	10.1%	7.2%
1967	44,323	13.6%	13.0%	20,974	6.4%	8.4%	32,660	10.0%	1.7%
1968	43,331	12.9%	-2.2%	21,749	6.5%	3.7%	33,713	10.0%	3.2%
1969	42,426	12.2%	-2.1%	22,552	6.5%	3.7%	34,576	9.9%	2.6%
1970	41,088	11.5%	-3.2%	23,522	6.6%	4.3%	35,488	9.9%	2.6%
1971	40,577	11.0%	-1.2%	24,737	6.7%	5.2%	37,864	10.2%	6.7%
1972	39,743	10.1%	-2.1%	25,986	6.6%	5.0%	39,777	10.1%	5.1%
1973	37,886	9.1%	-4.7%	27,045	6.5%	4.1%	40,783	9.8%	2.5%
1974	37,618	8.7%	-0.7%	27,629	6.4%	2.2%	42,966	9.9%	5.4%
1975	36,915	8.4%	-1.9%	28,847	6.5%	4.4%	44,568	10.1%	3.7%
1976	36,518	7.9%	-1.1%	29,751	6.4%	3.1%	45,942	9.9%	3.1%
1977	36,660	7.5%	0.4%	30,605	6.3%	2.9%	48,556	9.9%	5.7%
1978	36,929	7.0%	0.7%	31,748	6.0%	3.7%	52,318	9.9%	7.7%
1979	36,597	6.7%	-0.9%	31,541	5.7%	-0.7%	55,091	10.0%	5.3%
1980	37,090	6.7%	1.3%	32,274	5.8%	2.3%	55,682	10.1%	1.1%
1981	37,195	6.7%	0.3%	32,116	5.7%	-0.5%	55,551	9.9%	-0.2%
1982	37,271	6.6%	0.2%	33,264	5.9%	3.6%	55,955	10.0%	0.7%
1983	37,100	6.5%	-0.5%	34,339	6.1%	3.2%	57,328	10.1%	2.5%
1984	37,458	6.2%	1.0%	35,056	5.8%	2.1%	59,012	9.8%	2.9%
1985	39,417	6.3%	5.2%	36,301	5.8%	3.6%	62,088	9.9%	5.2%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 2
U.S. NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 1950 TO 1985
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

YEAR	TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL YEARLY % CHANGE	GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS	GOODS-PRODUCING SHARE OF TOTAL	GOODS-PRODUCING YEARLY % CHANGE	SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS	SERVICE-PRODUCING SHARE OF TOTAL	SERVICE-PRODUCING YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	45,197		18,506	40.9%		26,691	59.1%	
1951	47,819	5.8%	19,959	41.7%	7.9%	27,860	58.3%	4.4%
1952	48,793	2.0%	20,198	41.4%	1.2%	28,595	58.6%	2.6%
1953	50,202	2.9%	21,074	42.0%	4.3%	29,128	58.0%	1.9%
1954	48,990	-2.4%	19,751	40.3%	-6.3%	29,239	59.7%	0.4%
1955	50,641	3.4%	20,513	40.5%	3.9%	30,128	59.5%	3.0%
1956	52,369	3.4%	21,104	40.3%	2.9%	31,266	59.7%	3.8%
1957	52,853	0.9%	20,964	39.7%	-0.7%	31,889	60.3%	2.0%
1958	51,324	-2.9%	19,513	38.0%	-6.9%	31,811	62.0%	-0.2%
1959	53,268	3.8%	20,411	38.3%	4.6%	32,857	61.7%	3.3%
1960	54,189	1.7%	20,434	37.7%	0.1%	33,755	62.3%	2.7%
1961	53,999	-0.4%	19,857	36.8%	-2.8%	34,142	63.2%	1.1%
1962	55,549	2.9%	20,451	36.8%	3.0%	35,098	63.2%	2.8%
1963	56,653	2.0%	20,640	36.4%	0.9%	36,013	63.6%	2.6%
1964	58,283	2.9%	21,005	36.0%	1.8%	37,278	64.0%	3.5%
1965	60,765	4.3%	21,926	36.1%	4.4%	38,839	63.9%	4.2%
1966	63,901	5.2%	23,158	36.2%	5.6%	40,743	63.8%	4.9%
1967	65,803	3.0%	23,308	35.4%	0.6%	42,495	64.6%	4.3%
1968	67,897	3.2%	23,737	35.0%	1.8%	44,160	65.0%	3.9%
1969	70,384	3.7%	24,361	34.6%	2.6%	46,023	65.4%	4.2%
1970	70,880	0.7%	23,578	33.3%	-3.2%	47,302	66.7%	2.8%
1971	71,214	0.5%	22,935	32.2%	-2.7%	48,278	67.8%	2.1%
1972	73,675	3.5%	23,668	32.1%	3.2%	50,007	67.9%	3.6%
1973	76,790	4.2%	24,893	32.4%	5.2%	51,897	67.6%	3.8%
1974	78,265	1.9%	24,794	31.7%	-0.4%	53,471	68.3%	3.0%
1975	76,945	-1.7%	22,600	29.4%	-8.8%	54,345	70.6%	1.6%
1976	79,382	3.2%	23,352	29.4%	3.3%	56,030	70.6%	3.1%
1977	82,471	3.9%	24,346	29.5%	4.3%	58,125	70.5%	3.7%
1978	86,697	5.1%	25,585	29.5%	5.1%	61,113	70.5%	5.1%
1979	89,823	3.6%	26,461	29.5%	3.4%	63,363	70.5%	3.7%
1980	90,406	0.6%	25,658	28.4%	-3.0%	64,748	71.6%	2.2%
1981	91,156	0.8%	25,497	28.0%	-0.6%	65,659	72.0%	1.4%
1982	89,566	-1.7%	23,813	26.6%	-6.6%	65,753	73.4%	0.1%
1983	90,196	0.7%	23,334	25.9%	-2.0%	66,862	74.1%	1.7%
1984	94,461	4.7%	24,727	26.2%	6.0%	69,734	73.8%	4.3%
1985	97,614	3.3%	24,930	25.5%	0.8%	72,684	74.5%	4.2%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)
U.S. GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	MINING			CONSTRUCTION			MANUFACTURING		
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	901	2.0%		2,364	5.2%		15,241	33.7%	
1951	929	1.9%	3.1%	2,637	5.5%	11.5%	16,393	34.3%	7.6%
1952	898	1.8%	-3.3%	2,668	5.5%	1.2%	16,632	34.1%	1.5%
1953	866	1.7%	-3.6%	2,659	5.3%	-0.3%	17,549	35.0%	5.5%
1954	791	1.6%	-8.7%	2,646	5.4%	-0.5%	16,314	33.3%	-7.0%
1955	792	1.6%	0.1%	2,839	5.6%	7.3%	16,882	33.3%	3.5%
1956	822	1.6%	3.8%	3,039	5.8%	7.0%	17,243	32.9%	2.1%
1957	828	1.6%	0.7%	2,962	5.6%	-2.5%	17,174	32.5%	-0.4%
1958	751	1.5%	-9.3%	2,817	5.5%	-4.9%	15,945	31.1%	-7.2%
1959	732	1.4%	-2.5%	3,004	5.6%	6.6%	16,675	31.3%	4.6%
1960	712	1.3%	-2.7%	2,926	5.4%	-2.6%	16,796	31.0%	0.7%
1961	672	1.2%	-5.6%	2,859	5.3%	-2.3%	16,326	30.2%	-2.8%
1962	650	1.2%	-3.3%	2,948	5.3%	3.1%	16,853	30.3%	3.2%
1963	635	1.1%	-2.3%	3,010	5.3%	2.1%	16,995	30.0%	0.8%
1964	634	1.1%	-0.2%	3,097	5.3%	2.9%	17,274	29.6%	1.6%
1965	632	1.0%	-0.3%	3,232	5.3%	4.4%	18,062	29.7%	4.6%
1966	627	1.0%	-0.8%	3,317	5.2%	2.6%	19,214	30.1%	6.4%
1967	613	0.9%	-2.2%	3,248	4.9%	-2.1%	19,447	29.6%	1.2%
1968	606	0.9%	-1.1%	3,350	4.9%	3.1%	19,781	29.1%	1.7%
1969	619	0.9%	2.1%	3,575	5.1%	6.7%	20,167	28.7%	2.0%
1970	623	0.9%	0.6%	3,588	5.1%	0.4%	19,367	27.3%	-4.0%
1971	609	0.9%	-2.2%	3,704	5.2%	3.2%	18,623	26.2%	-3.8%
1972	628	0.9%	3.1%	3,889	5.3%	5.0%	19,151	26.0%	2.8%
1973	642	0.8%	2.2%	4,097	5.3%	5.3%	20,154	26.2%	5.2%
1974	697	0.9%	8.6%	4,020	5.1%	-1.9%	20,077	25.7%	-0.4%
1975	752	1.0%	7.9%	3,525	4.6%	-12.3%	18,323	23.8%	-8.7%
1976	779	1.0%	3.6%	3,576	4.5%	1.4%	18,997	23.9%	3.7%
1977	813	1.0%	4.4%	3,851	4.7%	7.7%	19,682	23.9%	3.6%
1978	851	1.0%	4.7%	4,229	4.9%	9.8%	20,505	23.7%	4.2%
1979	958	1.1%	12.6%	4,463	5.0%	5.5%	21,040	23.4%	2.6%
1980	1,027	1.1%	7.2%	4,346	4.8%	-2.6%	20,285	22.4%	-3.6%
1981	1,139	1.2%	10.9%	4,188	4.6%	-3.6%	20,170	22.1%	-0.6%
1982	1,128	1.3%	-1.0%	3,905	4.4%	-6.8%	18,781	21.0%	-6.9%
1983	952	1.1%	-15.6%	3,948	4.4%	1.1%	18,434	20.4%	-1.8%
1984	974	1.0%	2.3%	4,345	4.6%	10.1%	19,412	20.6%	5.3%
1985	930	1.0%	-4.5%	4,687	4.8%	7.9%	19,314	19.8%	-0.5%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)
U.S. SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

YEAR	TRANSPORT., COMMUN., UTILITIES			TOTAL TRADE			WHOLESALE TRADE		
	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	4,034	8.9%		9,386	20.8%		2,635	5.8%	
1951	4,226	8.8%	4.8%	9,742	20.4%	3.8%	2,727	5.7%	3.5%
1952	4,248	8.7%	0.5%	10,004	20.5%	2.7%	2,812	5.8%	3.1%
1953	4,290	8.5%	1.0%	10,247	20.4%	2.4%	2,854	5.7%	1.5%
1954	4,084	8.3%	-4.8%	10,235	20.9%	-0.1%	2,867	5.9%	0.5%
1955	4,141	8.2%	1.4%	10,536	20.8%	2.9%	2,926	5.8%	2.1%
1956	4,244	8.1%	2.5%	10,858	20.7%	3.1%	3,018	5.8%	3.1%
1957	4,241	8.0%	-0.1%	10,886	20.6%	0.3%	3,028	5.7%	0.3%
1958	3,976	7.7%	-6.2%	10,750	20.9%	-1.2%	2,980	5.8%	-1.6%
1959	4,011	7.5%	0.9%	11,127	20.9%	3.5%	3,082	5.8%	3.4%
1960	4,004	7.4%	-0.2%	11,391	21.0%	2.4%	3,143	5.8%	2.0%
1961	3,903	7.2%	-2.5%	11,337	21.0%	-0.5%	3,133	5.8%	-0.3%
1962	3,906	7.0%	0.1%	11,566	20.8%	2.0%	3,198	5.8%	2.1%
1963	3,903	6.9%	-0.1%	11,778	20.8%	1.8%	3,248	5.7%	1.6%
1964	3,951	6.8%	1.2%	12,160	20.9%	3.2%	3,337	5.7%	2.7%
1965	4,036	6.6%	2.2%	12,716	20.9%	4.6%	3,466	5.7%	3.9%
1966	4,158	6.5%	3.0%	13,245	20.7%	4.2%	3,597	5.6%	3.8%
1967	4,268	6.5%	2.6%	13,606	20.7%	2.7%	3,689	5.6%	2.6%
1968	4,318	6.4%	1.2%	14,099	20.8%	3.6%	3,779	5.6%	2.4%
1969	4,442	6.3%	2.9%	14,705	20.9%	4.3%	3,907	5.6%	3.4%
1970	4,515	6.4%	1.6%	15,040	21.2%	2.3%	3,993	5.6%	2.2%
1971	4,476	6.3%	-0.9%	15,352	21.6%	2.1%	4,001	5.6%	0.2%
1972	4,541	6.2%	1.5%	15,949	21.6%	3.9%	4,113	5.6%	2.8%
1973	4,656	6.1%	2.5%	16,606	21.6%	4.1%	4,277	5.6%	4.0%
1974	4,725	6.0%	1.5%	16,987	21.7%	2.3%	4,433	5.7%	3.6%
1975	4,542	5.9%	-3.9%	17,060	22.2%	0.4%	4,415	5.7%	-0.4%
1976	4,582	5.8%	0.9%	17,755	22.4%	4.1%	4,546	5.7%	3.0%
1977	4,713	5.7%	2.9%	18,516	22.5%	4.3%	4,708	5.7%	3.6%
1978	4,923	5.7%	4.5%	19,542	22.5%	5.5%	4,969	5.7%	5.5%
1979	5,136	5.7%	4.3%	20,193	22.5%	3.3%	5,204	5.8%	4.7%
1980	5,146	5.7%	0.2%	20,310	22.5%	0.6%	5,275	5.8%	1.4%
1981	5,165	5.7%	0.4%	20,547	22.5%	1.2%	5,358	5.9%	1.6%
1982	5,082	5.7%	-1.6%	20,457	22.8%	-0.4%	5,278	5.9%	-1.5%
1983	4,954	5.5%	-2.5%	20,881	23.2%	2.1%	5,268	5.8%	-0.2%
1984	5,171	5.5%	4.4%	22,134	23.4%	6.0%	5,550	5.9%	5.4%
1985	5,242	5.4%	1.4%	23,100	23.7%	4.4%	5,740	5.9%	3.4%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)
U.S. SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	RETAIL TRADE			FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE			SERVICES		
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	6,751	14.9%		1,888	4.2%		5,357	11.9%	
1951	7,015	14.7%	3.9%	1,956	4.1%	3.6%	5,547	11.6%	3.5%
1952	7,192	14.7%	2.5%	2,035	4.2%	4.0%	5,699	11.7%	2.7%
1953	7,393	14.7%	2.8%	2,111	4.2%	3.7%	5,835	11.6%	2.4%
1954	7,368	15.0%	-0.3%	2,200	4.5%	4.2%	5,969	12.2%	2.3%
1955	7,610	15.0%	3.3%	2,298	4.5%	4.5%	6,240	12.3%	4.5%
1956	7,840	15.0%	3.0%	2,389	4.6%	4.0%	6,497	12.4%	4.1%
1957	7,858	14.9%	0.2%	2,438	4.8%	2.1%	6,708	12.7%	3.2%
1958	7,770	15.1%	-1.1%	2,481	4.8%	1.8%	6,765	13.2%	0.8%
1959	8,045	15.1%	3.5%	2,549	4.8%	2.7%	7,087	13.3%	4.8%
1960	8,248	15.2%	2.5%	2,629	4.9%	3.1%	7,378	13.6%	4.1%
1961	8,204	15.2%	-0.5%	2,688	5.0%	2.2%	7,620	14.1%	3.3%
1962	8,368	15.1%	2.0%	2,754	5.0%	2.5%	7,682	13.8%	0.8%
1963	8,530	15.1%	1.9%	2,830	5.0%	2.8%	8,277	14.6%	7.7%
1964	8,823	15.1%	3.4%	2,911	5.0%	2.9%	8,660	14.9%	4.6%
1965	9,250	15.2%	4.8%	2,977	4.9%	2.3%	9,036	14.9%	4.3%
1966	9,648	15.1%	4.3%	3,058	4.8%	2.7%	9,498	14.9%	5.1%
1967	9,917	15.1%	2.8%	3,185	4.8%	4.2%	10,045	15.3%	5.8%
1968	10,320	15.2%	4.1%	3,337	4.9%	4.8%	10,567	15.6%	5.2%
1969	10,798	15.3%	4.6%	3,512	5.0%	5.2%	11,169	15.9%	5.7%
1970	11,047	15.6%	2.3%	3,645	5.1%	3.8%	11,548	16.3%	3.4%
1971	11,351	15.9%	2.8%	3,772	5.3%	3.5%	11,797	16.6%	2.2%
1972	11,836	16.1%	4.3%	3,908	5.3%	3.6%	12,276	16.7%	4.1%
1973	12,329	16.1%	4.2%	4,046	5.3%	3.5%	12,857	16.7%	4.7%
1974	12,554	16.0%	1.8%	4,148	5.3%	2.5%	13,441	17.2%	4.5%
1975	12,645	16.4%	0.7%	4,165	5.4%	0.4%	13,892	18.1%	3.4%
1976	13,209	16.6%	4.5%	4,271	5.4%	2.5%	14,551	18.3%	4.7%
1977	13,808	16.7%	4.5%	4,467	5.4%	4.6%	15,303	18.6%	5.2%
1978	14,573	16.8%	5.5%	4,724	5.4%	5.8%	16,252	18.7%	6.2%
1979	14,989	16.7%	2.9%	4,975	5.5%	5.3%	17,112	19.1%	5.3%
1980	15,035	16.6%	0.3%	5,160	5.7%	3.7%	17,890	19.8%	4.5%
1981	15,189	16.7%	1.0%	5,298	5.8%	2.7%	18,619	20.4%	4.1%
1982	15,179	16.9%	-0.1%	5,341	6.0%	0.8%	19,036	21.3%	2.2%
1983	15,613	17.3%	2.9%	5,468	6.1%	2.4%	19,694	21.8%	3.5%
1984	16,584	17.6%	6.2%	5,682	6.0%	3.9%	20,761	22.0%	5.4%
1985	17,360	17.8%	4.7%	5,953	6.1%	4.8%	21,974	22.5%	5.8%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)
U.S. SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL GOVERNMENT			FEDERAL GOVERNMENT			STATE GOVERNMENT		
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950	7,195	15.9%		1,928	4.3%				
1951	7,124	14.9%	-1.0%	2,302	4.8%	19.4%			
1952	7,142	14.6%	0.3%	2,420	5.0%	5.1%			
1953	6,756	13.5%	-5.4%	2,305	4.6%	-4.8%			
1954	7,640	15.6%	13.1%	2,188	4.5%	-5.1%			
1955	8,051	15.9%	5.4%	2,187	4.3%	0.0%			
1956	7,278	13.9%	-9.6%	2,209	4.2%	1.0%	1,250	2.4%	
1957	7,616	14.4%	4.6%	2,217	4.2%	0.4%	1,328	2.5%	6.2%
1958	7,938	15.5%	4.2%	2,291	4.5%	3.3%	1,415	2.8%	6.6%
1959	8,083	15.2%	1.8%	2,233	4.2%	-2.5%	1,484	2.8%	4.9%
1960	8,353	15.4%	3.3%	2,270	4.2%	1.7%	1,536	2.8%	3.5%
1961	8,594	15.9%	2.9%	2,279	4.2%	0.4%	1,607	3.0%	4.6%
1962	8,889	16.0%	3.4%	2,340	4.2%	2.7%	1,668	3.0%	3.8%
1963	9,226	16.3%	3.8%	2,358	4.2%	0.8%	1,747	3.1%	4.7%
1964	9,596	16.5%	4.0%	2,348	4.0%	-0.4%	1,856	3.2%	6.2%
1965	10,074	16.6%	5.0%	2,378	3.9%	1.3%	1,996	3.3%	7.5%
1966	10,785	16.9%	7.1%	2,564	4.0%	7.8%	2,141	3.4%	7.3%
1967	11,392	17.3%	5.6%	2,719	4.1%	6.0%	2,302	3.5%	7.5%
1968	11,839	17.4%	3.9%	2,737	4.0%	0.7%	2,442	3.6%	6.1%
1969	12,195	17.3%	3.0%	2,758	3.9%	0.8%	2,533	3.6%	3.7%
1970	12,553	17.7%	2.9%	2,731	3.9%	-1.0%	2,664	3.8%	5.2%
1971	12,880	18.1%	2.6%	2,696	3.8%	-1.3%	2,747	3.9%	3.1%
1972	13,333	18.1%	3.5%	2,684	3.6%	-0.4%	2,859	3.9%	4.1%
1973	13,732	17.9%	3.0%	2,663	3.5%	-0.8%	2,923	3.8%	2.2%
1974	14,170	18.1%	3.2%	2,724	3.5%	2.3%	3,039	3.9%	4.0%
1975	14,685	19.1%	3.6%	2,748	3.6%	0.9%	3,179	4.1%	4.6%
1976	14,871	18.7%	1.3%	2,733	3.4%	-0.5%	3,273	4.1%	3.0%
1977	15,127	18.3%	1.7%	2,727	3.3%	-0.2%	3,377	4.1%	3.2%
1978	15,673	18.1%	3.6%	2,753	3.2%	1.0%	3,474	4.0%	2.9%
1979	15,947	17.8%	1.7%	2,773	3.1%	0.7%	3,541	3.9%	1.9%
1980	16,241	18.0%	1.8%	2,866	3.2%	3.4%	3,610	4.0%	1.9%
1981	16,031	17.6%	-1.3%	2,772	3.0%	-3.3%	3,640	4.0%	0.8%
1982	15,837	17.7%	-1.2%	2,739	3.1%	-1.2%	3,640	4.1%	0.0%
1983	15,870	17.6%	0.2%	2,774	3.1%	1.3%	3,662	4.1%	0.6%
1984	15,984	16.9%	0.7%	2,807	3.0%	1.2%	3,712	3.9%	1.4%
1985	16,415	16.8%	2.7%	2,875	2.9%	2.4%	3,848	3.9%	3.7%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)
U.S. SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS, 1950 TO 1985
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
YEAR	JOBS	SHARE OF TOTAL	YEARLY % CHANGE
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956	3,819	7.3%	
1957	4,071	7.7%	6.6%
1958	4,232	8.2%	4.0%
1959	4,366	8.2%	3.2%
1960	4,547	8.4%	4.1%
1961	4,708	8.7%	3.5%
1962	4,881	8.8%	3.7%
1963	5,121	9.0%	4.9%
1964	5,392	9.3%	5.3%
1965	5,700	9.4%	5.7%
1966	6,080	9.5%	6.7%
1967	6,371	9.7%	4.8%
1968	6,660	9.8%	4.5%
1969	6,904	9.8%	3.7%
1970	7,158	10.1%	3.7%
1971	7,437	10.4%	3.9%
1972	7,790	10.6%	4.7%
1973	8,146	10.6%	4.6%
1974	8,407	10.7%	3.2%
1975	8,758	11.4%	4.2%
1976	8,865	11.2%	1.2%
1977	9,023	10.9%	1.8%
1978	9,446	10.9%	4.7%
1979	9,633	10.7%	2.0%
1980	9,765	10.8%	1.4%
1981	9,619	10.6%	-1.5%
1982	9,458	10.6%	-1.7%
1983	9,434	10.5%	-0.3%
1984	9,465	10.0%	0.3%
1985	9,692	9.9%	2.4%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 3
1985 UTAH DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS AND SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS BY COUNTY

	GOODS-PRODUCING JOBS AS % OF TOTAL	SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS AS % OF TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL JOBS	PERCENT OF SERVICE-PRODUCING JOBS
STATE	22.3%	77.7%	100.0%	100.0%
BEAR RIVER	40.2%	59.8%	5.8%	4.5%
BOX ELDER	59.0%	41.0%	2.2%	1.2%
CACHE	28.9%	71.1%	3.5%	3.2%
RICH	6.3%	93.7%	0.1%	0.1%
WASATCH FRONT NORTH	19.9%	80.1%	17.6%	18.1%
DAVIS	19.2%	80.8%	8.2%	8.6%
MORGAN	28.5%	71.5%	0.2%	0.1%
WEBER	20.5%	79.5%	9.2%	9.4%
WASATCH FRONT SOUTH	20.9%	79.1%	53.8%	54.8%
SALT LAKE	21.0%	79.0%	52.2%	53.1%
TOOELE	17.4%	82.6%	1.7%	1.8%
MOUNTAINLAND	20.3%	79.7%	12.5%	12.8%
SUMMIT	13.5%	86.5%	0.9%	1.0%
UTAH	21.2%	78.8%	11.2%	11.4%
WASATCH	9.9%	90.1%	0.3%	0.4%
CENTRAL	33.3%	66.7%	2.6%	2.2%
JUAB	20.5%	79.5%	0.2%	0.2%
MILLARD	49.7%	50.3%	0.9%	0.6%
PIUTE	19.6%	80.4%	0.0%	0.0%
SANPETE	28.6%	71.4%	0.6%	0.5%
SEVIER	22.7%	77.3%	0.8%	0.8%
WAYNE	28.4%	71.6%	0.1%	0.1%
SOUTHWESTERN	16.7%	83.3%	3.1%	3.4%
BEAVER	21.4%	78.6%	0.2%	0.2%
GARFIELD	21.9%	78.1%	0.2%	0.2%
IRON	15.7%	84.3%	1.0%	1.1%
KANE	6.5%	93.5%	0.2%	0.2%
WASHINGTON	17.3%	82.7%	1.5%	1.6%
UINTAH BASIN	29.6%	70.4%	2.0%	1.8%
DAGGETT	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.1%
DUCHESNE	28.6%	71.4%	0.7%	0.6%
UINTAH	31.0%	69.0%	1.2%	1.1%
SOUTHEASTERN	27.8%	72.2%	2.6%	2.4%
CARBON	26.6%	73.4%	1.2%	1.1%
EMERY	36.9%	63.1%	0.6%	0.5%
GRAND	21.3%	78.7%	0.4%	0.4%
SAN JUAN	24.0%	76.0%	0.5%	0.4%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 4
UTAH
NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS PER FIRM
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1985

	AVERAGE FIRMS	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE WORKERS PER FIRM
TOTAL	36,018	486,581	14
GOODS-PRODUCING	7,413	139,247	19
MINING	621	9,738	16
CONSTRUCTION	4,367	35,510	8
MANUFACTURING	2,425	93,999	39
DURABLE GOODS	1,443	65,942	46
NONDURABLE GOODS	982	28,057	29
SERVICE-PRODUCING	28,605	347,334	12
TRANS., COMM., PUB. UTIL.	1,513	37,013	24
TRADE	11,966	147,920	12
WHOLESALE	3,727	35,555	10
RETAIL	8,239	112,365	14
FIN., INS., REAL EST.	3,433	31,059	9
SERVICES	11,693	131,342	11

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 5
UTAH
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE BY INDUSTRY
1985

	TOTAL JOBS	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE WAGE 1/ NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	624,387	$1,440	274,930	44.0%
GOODS-PRODUCING	139,247	1,831	96,400	69.2%
MINING	9,738	2,614	9,638	99.0%
CONSTRUCTION	35,510	1,668	22,305	62.8%
MANUFACTURING	93,999	1,811	64,457	68.6%
DURABLE GOODS	65,942	1,971	54,027	81.9%
NONDURABLE GOODS	37,013	1,436	10,430	28.2%
SERVICE-PRODUCING	485,140	1,328	178,530	36.8%
TRANS., COMM., PUB. UTIL.	37,013	2,107	33,954	91.7%
TRADE	147,920	1,038	34,774	23.5%
WHOLESALE	35,555	1,752	28,990	81.5%
RETAIL	112,365	812	5,784	5.1%
FIN., INS., REAL EST.	31,059	1,502	12,184	39.2%
SERVICES	131,342	1,196	32,871	25.0%
GOVERNMENT	137,806	1,517	64,747	47.0%
FEDERAL	39,417	1,986	34,450	87.4%
STATE	36,301	1,391	24,504	67.5%
LOCAL	62,088	1,293	5,793	9.3%

1/INCLUDES THE NUMBER OF JOBS IN INDUSTRIES (FOUR DIGIT SIC CODE) WITH ABOVE AVERAGE WAGE.

SOURCE:UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 6
UTAH
DISTRIBUTION OF FULL AND PART-TIME JOBS
BY INDUSTRY
1985

	TOTAL JOBS	PART-TIME		FULL-TIME	
		JOBS	PERCENT	JOBS	PERCENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	624,386	104,450	16.7%	519,936	83.3%
GOODS-PRODUCING	139,247	10,271	7.4%	128,976	92.6%
MINING	9,738	478	4.9%	9,260	95.1%
CONSTRUCTION	35,510	4,187	11.8%	31,323	88.2%
MANUFACTURING	93,999	5,606	6.0%	88,393	94.0%
DURABLE GOODS	65,942	2,941	4.5%	63,001	95.5%
NONDURABLE GOODS	28,057	2,665	9.5%	25,392	90.5%
SERVICE-PRODUCING	485,139	94,179	19.4%	390,960	80.6%
TRANS., COMM., PUB UTIL.	37,013	3,128	8.5%	33,885	91.5%
TRADE	147,919	45,544	30.8%	102,375	69.2%
FIN., INS., REAL EST.	31,059	3,435	11.1%	27,624	88.9%
SERVICES	131,342	33,046	25.2%	98,296	74.8%
GOVERNMENT	137,806	9,026	6.5%	128,780	93.5%

NOTE: FIGURES REPRESENT THE APPLICATION OF NATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS TO UTAH DATA.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES USING U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR RELATIONSHIPS.

TABLE 7
UTAH
DISTRIBUTION OF FULL AND PART-TIME WAGES
BY INDUSTRY
1985

	TOTAL WAGES	PART-TIME WAGES	PART-TIME PERCENT	FULL-TIME WAGES	FULL-TIME PERCENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	$10,792,244,181	$568,876,956	5.3%	$10,223,367,225	94.7%
GOODS-PRODUCING	3,059,293,040	78,079,956	2.6%	2,981,213,084	97.4%
MINING	305,404,258	5,466,408	1.8%	299,937,850	98.2%
CONSTRUCTION	710,712,971	30,548,352	4.3%	680,164,619	95.7%
MANUFACTURING	2,043,175,811	42,065,196	2.1%	2,001,110,615	97.9%
DURABLE GOODS	1,559,584,536	25,339,656	1.6%	1,534,244,880	98.4%
NONDURABLE GOODS	483,591,275	16,725,540	3.5%	466,865,735	96.5%
SERVICE-PRODUCING	7,732,951,141	490,797,000	6.3%	7,242,154,141	93.7%
TRANS., COMM., PUB UTIL.	935,801,211	28,827,648	3.1%	906,973,563	96.9%
TRADE	1,843,212,497	206,587,584	11.2%	1,636,624,913	88.8%
FIN., INS., REAL EST.	559,808,591	22,588,560	4.0%	537,220,031	96.0%
SERVICES	1,884,904,873	172,896,672	9.2%	1,712,008,201	90.8%
GOVERNMENT	2,509,223,969	59,896,536	2.4%	2,449,327,433	97.6%

NOTE: FIGURES REPRESENT THE APPLICATION OF NATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS TO UTAH DATA.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES USING U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR RELATIONSHIPS.

TABLE 8
UTAH
DISTRIBUTION OF FULL AND PART-TIME AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE
BY INDUSTRY
1985

	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE					
	TOTAL		PART-TIME		FULL-TIME	
	WAGE	% OF AVG	WAGE	% OF AVG	WAGE	% OF AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	$1,440	100.0%	$454	100.0%	$1,639	100.0%
GOODS-PRODUCING	1,831	127.1%	633	139.6%	1,926	117.6%
MINING	2,614	181.4%	953	210.0%	2,699	164.7%
CONSTRUCTION	1,668	115.8%	608	134.0%	1,810	110.4%
MANUFACTURING	1,811	125.8%	625	137.8%	1,887	115.1%
DURABLE GOODS	1,971	136.8%	718	158.2%	2,029	123.9%
NONDURABLE GOODS	1,436	99.7%	523	115.2%	1,532	93.5%
SERVICE-PRODUCING	1,328	92.2%	434	95.7%	1,544	94.2%
TRANS., COMM., PUB UTIL.	2,107	146.3%	768	169.2%	2,231	136.1%
TRADE	1,038	72.1%	378	83.3%	1,332	81.3%
FIN., INS., REAL EST.	1,502	104.3%	548	120.7%	1,621	98.9%
SERVICES	1,196	83.0%	436	96.1%	1,451	88.6%
GOVERNMENT	1,517	105.3%	553	121.8%	1,585	96.7%

NOTE: FIGURES REPRESENT THE APPLICATION OF NATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS TO UTAH DATA.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES, USING U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR RELATIONSHIPS.

TABLE 9
UTAH
EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
SERVICES INDUSTRY
1985
(NUMBERS IN 000'S)

	TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	SERVICES				% OF TOTAL JOBS
		MEDICAL	EDUCATION	OTHER	TOTAL	
BOTH SEXES, ALL RACES						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	701	29	14	80	124	17.7%
EMPLOYED	663	28	14	75	117	17.6%
UNEMPLOYED	38	1	*	5	7	18.4%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.5	3.8	1.8	6.8	5.5	
WHITE						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	681	29	13	79	121	17.8%
EMPLOYED	644	28	13	73	114	17.7%
UNEMPLOYED	37	1	*	5	6	16.2%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4	2.8	1.9	6.7	5.2	
BLACK						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5	*	0	1	1	20.0%
EMPLOYED	4	0	0	1	1	25.0%
UNEMPLOYED	1	*	0	*	1	100.0%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	17.3	100.0	0.0	27.8	48.9	
HISPANIC						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	31	*	1	3	4	12.9%
EMPLOYED	28	*	1	2	3	10.7%
UNEMPLOYED	3	0	0	1	1	33.3%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	13.4	

* DATA DOES NOT MEET BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PUBLICATION STANDARDS FOR RELIABILITY.

SOURCE: U.S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, FROM CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY TABLES.

TABLE 10
UTAH
EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
SERVICES INDUSTRY
(CONTINUED) 1985

(NUMBERS IN 000'S)

	TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	SERVICES				% OF TOTAL JOBS
		MEDICAL	EDUCATION	OTHER	TOTAL	
MALE, ALL RACES						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	407	7	8	44	60	14.7%
EMPLOYED	385	7	8	41	57	14.8%
UNEMPLOYED	22	0	*	3	3	13.6%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.5	0.0	*	6.2	4.6	
WHITE						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	396	7	8	43	58	14.6%
EMPLOYED	375	7	8	40	56	14.9%
UNEMPLOYED	21	0	*	3	3	14.3%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.3	0	*	6.1	4.4	
BLACK						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3	0	0	1	1	33.3%
EMPLOYED	2	0	0	*	*	*
UNEMPLOYED	1	0	0	*	*	*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	17.5	0.0	0.0	22.6	22.6	
HISPANIC						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	20	*	1	2	2	10.0%
EMPLOYED	18	*	1	1	2	11.1%
UNEMPLOYED	2	0	0	*	*	*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.2	0.0	0.0	11.4	7.3	

* DATA DOES NOT MEET BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PUBLICATION STANDARDS FOR RELIABILITY.

SOURCE: U.S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, FROM CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY TABLES.

TABLE 11
UTAH
EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
SERVICES INDUSTRY
(CONTINUED) 1985

(NUMBERS IN 000'S)

	TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	SERVICES				% OF TOTAL JOBS
		MEDICAL	EDUCATION	OTHER	TOTAL	
FEMALE, ALL RACES						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	294	22	6	36	63	21.4%
EMPLOYED	278	21	5	33	59	21.2%
UNEMPLOYED	16	1	*	3	4	25.0%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.5	5.1	4.8	7.5	6.4	
WHITE						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	285	21	5	36	62	21.8%
EMPLOYED	269	20	5	33	59	21.9%
UNEMPLOYED	16	1	*	3	4	25.0%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.5	3.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	
BLACK						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2	*	0	*	*	*
EMPLOYED	2	0	0	*	*	*
UNEMPLOYED	*	*	0	*	*	*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	17	100.0	0.0	49.7	84.0	
HISPANIC						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	11	*	*	1	1	9.1%
EMPLOYED	11	*	*	1	1	9.1%
UNEMPLOYED	1	0	0	*	*	*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.9	0.0	0.0	24	23.8	

* DATA DOES NOT MEET BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PUBLICATION STANDARDS FOR RELIABILITY.

SOURCE: U.S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, FROM CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY TABLES.

TABLE 12
UTAH
EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
SERVICES INDUSTRY
(CONTINUED) 1985

(NUMBERS IN 000'S)

	TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	SERVICES				% OF TOTAL JOBS
		MEDICAL	EDUCATION	OTHER	TOTAL	
EMPLOYED						
BOTH SEXES, AGE 16+	663	28	14	75	117	17.6%
AGE 16-19	57	2	*	9	12	21.1%
AGE 20+	606	26	13	66	105	17.3%
MALE, AGE 16+	385	7	8	41	57	14.8%
AGE 16-19	30	1	*	4	4	13.3%
AGE 20+	356	7	8	38	53	14.9%
FEMALE, AGE 16+	278	21	5	33	59	21.2%
AGE 16-19	27	2	*	5	7	25.9%
AGE 20+	250	19	5	28	52	20.8%

* DATA DOES NOT MEET BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PUBLICATION STANDARDS FOR RELIABILITY.

SOURCE: U.S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, FROM CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY TABLES.

TABLE 13
UNITED STATES
EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS
BY INDUSTRY AND UNION AFFILIATION
(NUMBERS IN 000'S)
1985

	TOTAL EMPLOYED WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	MEMBERS OF UNIONS		REPRESENTED BY UNIONS	
		TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
TOTAL	93,093	16,965	18.2%	19,327	20.8%
GOODS-PRODUCING	25,717	6,199	24.1%	6,703	26.1%
MINING	881	153	17.4%	167	19.0%
CONSTRUCTION	4,716	1,050	22.3%	1,114	23.6%
MANUFACTURING	20,120	4,996	24.8%	5,422	26.9%
DURABLE GOODS	12,081	3,116	25.8%	3,398	28.1%
NONDURABLE GOODS	8,039	1,880	23.4%	2,024	25.2%
SERVICE-PRODUCING	67,376	10,766	16.0%	12,624	18.7%
TRANS., COMM., PUB. UTIL.	5,725	2,118	37.0%	2,275	39.7%
TRADE	19,402	1,400	7.2%	1,552	8.0%
WHOLESALE	3,743	282	7.5%	315	8.4%
RETAIL	15,659	1,118	7.1%	1,237	7.9%
FIN., INS., REAL EST.	6,032	177	2.9%	244	4.0%
SERVICES	20,167	1,331	6.6%	1,636	8.1%
GOVERNMENT WORKERS	16,050	5,740	35.8%	6,917	43.1%

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

TABLE 14
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1975 TOTAL	1975 PERCENT GOVERN.	1980 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1980 TOTAL	1980 PERCENT GOVERN.	1985 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1985 TOTAL	1985 PERCENT GOVERN.
	TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT	**74,497**	**126,213**	**41.0%**	**100,683**	**160,211**	**37.2%**	**131,560**	**198,270**	**33.6%**
	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	750	750	0.0%	1,102	1,102	0.0%	2,008	2,008	0.0%
0741	VETERINARY SERVICES, FARM LIVESTOCK	63	63	0.0%	63	63	0.0%	47	47	0.0%
0742	VETERINARY SERVICES, SPECIALTIES	155	155	0.0%	239	239	0.0%	347	347	0.0%
0751	LIVESTOCK SERVICES	22	22	0.0%	52	52	0.0%	88	88	0.0%
0752	ANIMAL SPECIALTY SERVICES	28	28	0.0%	50	50	0.0%	77	77	0.0%
0759	ANIMAL SERVICES, NEC	7	7	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
0781	LANDSCAPE COUNSELING & PLANNING	33	33	0.0%	39	39	0.0%	172	172	0.0%
0782	LAWN & GARDEN SERVICES	374	374	0.0%	544	544	0.0%	1,105	1,105	0.0%
0783	ORNAMENTAL SHRUB AND TREE SERVICES	68	68	0.0%	115	115	0.0%	172	172	0.0%
	HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	5,620	5,620	0.0%	6,986	6,986	0.0%	9,451	9,451	0.0%
7011	HOTELS, MOTELS & TOURIST COURTS	5,480	5,480	0.0%	6,869	6,869	0.0%	9,235	9,235	0.0%
7021	ROOMING & BOARDING HOUSES	17	17	0.0%	10	10	0.0%	14	14	0.0%
7032	SPORTING & RECREATIONAL CAMPS	61	61	0.0%	27	27	0.0%	32	32	0.0%
7033	TRAILER PARKS FOR TRANSIENTS	62	62	0.0%	79	79	0.0%	126	126	0.0%
7041	MEMBERSHIP-BASIS ORGANIZATION HOTELS	0	0	0.0%	1	1	0.0%	44	44	0.0%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975			1980			1985		
		WITHOUT GOVERN.	TOTAL	PERCENT GOVERN.	WITHOUT GOVERN.	TOTAL	PERCENT GOVERN.	WITHOUT GOVERN.	TOTAL	PERCENT GOVERN.
	PERSONAL SERVICES	4,393	4,393	0.0%	4,545	4,545	0.0%	5,551	5,551	0.0%
7211	POWER LAUNDRIES, FAMILY & COMMERCIAL	226	226	0.0%	187	187	0.0%	133	133	0.0%
7212	GARMENT PRESSING & CLEANERS' AGENTS	8	8	0.0%	10	10	0.0%	15	15	0.0%
7213	LINEN SUPPLY	536	536	0.0%	579	579	0.0%	588	588	0.0%
7214	DIAPER SERVICES	16	16	0.0%	22	22	0.0%	19	19	0.0%
7215	COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRIES & CLEANING	182	182	0.0%	249	249	0.0%	225	225	0.0%
7216	DRY CLEANING PLANTS, EXC. RUG	790	790	0.0%	788	788	0.0%	924	924	0.0%
7217	CARPET & UPHOLSTERY CLEANING	80	80	0.0%	103	103	0.0%	348	348	0.0%
7218	INDUSTRIAL LAUNDERERS	0	0	0.0%	33	33	0.0%	29	29	0.0%
7219	LAUNDRY & GARMENT SERVICES, NEC	27	27	0.0%	24	24	0.0%	15	15	0.0%
7221	PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT	133	133	0.0%	225	225	0.0%	394	394	0.0%
7231	BEAUTY SHOPS	1,329	1,329	0.0%	1,032	1,032	0.0%	1,025	1,025	0.0%
7241	BARBER SHOPS	99	99	0.0%	133	133	0.0%	191	191	0.0%
7251	SHOE REPAIR & HAT CLEANING SHOPS	82	82	0.0%	94	94	0.0%	74	74	0.0%
7261	FUNERAL SERVICE & CREMATORIES	276	276	0.0%	283	283	0.0%	362	362	0.0%
7299	MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES	609	609	0.0%	783	783	0.0%	1,209	1,209	0.0%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1975 TOTAL	1975 PERCENT GOVERN.	1980 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1980 TOTAL	1980 PERCENT GOVERN.	1985 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1985 TOTAL	1985 PERCENT GOVERN.
	BUSINESS SERVICES	9,287	9,287	0.0%	13,770	13,770	0.0%	23,605	23,614	0.0%
7311	ADVERTISING AGENCIES	342	342	0.0%	437	437	0.0%	691	691	0.0%
7312	OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SERVICES	70	70	0.0%	56	56	0.0%	66	66	0.0%
7313	RADIO, TV, PUBLISHER REPRESENTATIVES	3	3	0.0%	2	2	0.0%	18	18	0.0%
7319	ADVERTISING, NEC	38	38	0.0%	66	66	0.0%	179	179	0.0%
7321	CREDIT REPORTING AND COLLECTION	388	388	0.0%	428	428	0.0%	476	476	0.0%
7331	DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING SERVICES	25	25	0.0%	70	70	0.0%	271	271	0.0%
7332	BLUEPRINTING AND PHOTOCOPYING	55	55	0.0%	153	153	0.0%	148	148	0.0%
7333	COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY & ART	49	49	0.0%	192	192	0.0%	344	344	0.0%
7339	STENOGRAPHIC AND REPRODUCTION, NEC	27	27	0.0%	55	55	0.0%	98	98	0.0%
7341	WINDOW CLEANING	18	18	0.0%	53	53	0.0%	9	9	0.0%
7342	DISINFECTING AND EXTERMINATING	56	56	0.0%	72	72	0.0%	69	69	0.0%
7349	BUILDING MAINTENANCE SERVICES, NEC	2,138	2,138	0.0%	2,101	2,101	0.0%	3,543	3,543	0.0%
7351	NEWS SYNDICATES	18	18	0.0%	21	21	0.0%	25	25	0.0%
7361	EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	485	485	0.0%	157	157	0.0%	487	487	0.0%
7362	TEMPORARY HELP SUPPLY SERVICES	690	690	0.0%	1,475	1,475	0.0%	2,816	2,816	0.0%
7369	PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES, NEC	0	0	0.0%	33	33	0.0%	291	291	0.0%
7372	COMPUTER PROGRAMMING AND SOFTWARE	98	98	0.0%	366	366	0.0%	1,941	1,941	0.0%
7374	DATA PROCESSING SERVICES	971	971	0.0%	1,104	1,104	0.0%	1,397	1,397	0.0%
7379	COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES, NEC	21	21	0.0%	76	76	0.0%	307	307	0.0%
7391	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES	253	253	0.0%	505	505	0.0%	720	720	0.0%
7392	MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS	387	387	0.0%	1,502	1,502	0.0%	2,363	2,363	0.0%
7393	DETECTIVE & PROTECTIVE SERVICES	864	864	0.0%	888	888	0.0%	1,734	1,734	0.0%
7394	EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	501	501	0.0%	974	974	0.0%	903	903	0.0%
7395	PHOTO-FINISHING LABORATORIES	405	405	0.0%	449	449	0.0%	466	466	0.0%
7396	TRADING STAMP SERVICES	39	39	0.0%	15	15	0.0%	10	10	0.0%
7397	COMMERCIAL TESTING LABORATORIES	192	192	0.0%	502	502	0.0%	534	534	0.0%
7399	BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC	1,154	1,154	0.0%	2,018	2,018	0.0%	3,699	3,699	0.0%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1975 TOTAL	1975 PERCENT GOVERN.	1980 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1980 TOTAL	1980 PERCENT GOVERN.	1985 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1985 TOTAL	1985 PERCENT GOVERN.
	AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES & GARAGES	2,740	2,740	0.0%	4,043	4,043	0.0%	5,393	5,393	0.0%
7512	PASSENGER CAR RENTAL & LEASING	222	222	0.0%	385	385	0.0%	578	578	0.0%
7513	TRUCK RENTAL AND LEASING	145	145	0.0%	185	185	0.0%	254	254	0.0%
7519	UTILITY TRAILER RENTAL	12	12	0.0%	52	52	0.0%	85	85	0.0%
7523	PARKING LOTS	121	121	0.0%	127	127	0.0%	94	94	0.0%
7525	PARKING STRUCTURES	33	33	0.0%	82	82	0.0%	154	154	0.0%
7531	TOP & BODY REPAIR SHOPS	550	550	0.0%	711	711	0.0%	872	872	0.0%
7534	TIRE RETREADING & REPAIR SHOPS	57	57	0.0%	121	121	0.0%	127	127	0.0%
7535	PAINT SHOPS	7	7	0.0%	36	36	0.0%	56	56	0.0%
7538	GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS	827	827	0.0%	1,207	1,207	0.0%	1,615	1,615	0.0%
7539	AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	617	617	0.0%	922	922	0.0%	1,142	1,142	0.0%
7542	CAR WASHES	117	117	0.0%	164	164	0.0%	319	319	0.0%
7549	AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, NEC	32	32	0.0%	51	51	0.0%	97	97	0.0%
	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	1,772	1,772	0.0%	2,308	2,308	0.0%	2,476	2,476	0.0%
7622	RADIO & TELEVISION REPAIR	341	341	0.0%	313	313	0.0%	289	289	0.0%
7623	REFRIGERATION SERVICE & REPAIR	66	66	0.0%	85	85	0.0%	112	112	0.0%
7629	ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	299	299	0.0%	372	372	0.0%	335	335	0.0%
7631	WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIR	26	26	0.0%	51	51	0.0%	35	35	0.0%
7641	REUPHOLSTERY & FURNITURE REPAIR	170	170	0.0%	159	159	0.0%	102	102	0.0%
7692	WELDING REPAIR	255	255	0.0%	370	370	0.0%	364	364	0.0%
7694	ARMATURE REWINDING SHOPS	226	226	0.0%	292	292	0.0%	196	196	0.0%
7699	REPAIR SERVICES, NEC	389	389	0.0%	666	666	0.0%	1,043	1,043	0.0%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1975 TOTAL	1975 PERCENT GOVERN.	1980 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1980 TOTAL	1980 PERCENT GOVERN.	1985 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1985 TOTAL	1985 PERCENT GOVERN.
	MOTION PICTURES	1,564	1,577	0.8%	1,928	1,928	0.0%	1,735	1,735	0.0%
7813	MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION, EXC TV	5	5	0.0%	159	159	0.0%	57	57	0.0%
7814	MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION FOR TV	19	19	0.0%	82	82	0.0%	252	252	0.0%
7819	SERVICES ALLIED TO MOTION PICTURES	0	0	0.0%	90	90	0.0%	68	68	0.0%
7823	MOTION PICTURE FILM EXCHANGES	106	106	0.0%	45	45	0.0%	19	19	0.0%
7824	FILM OR TAPE DISTRIBUTION FOR TV	9	9	0.0%	11	11	0.0%	117	117	0.0%
7829	MOTION PICTURE DISTRIBUTION SERVICES	28	28	0.0%	58	58	0.0%	56	56	0.0%
7832	MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, EXC DRIVE-IN	1,161	1,174	1.1%	1,278	1,278	0.0%	1,099	1,099	0.0%
7833	DRIVE-IN MOTION PICTURE THEATERS	236	236	0.0%	205	205	0.0%	67	67	0.0%
	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	3,577	3,691	3.1%	4,692	4,994	6.0%	6,181	6,639	6.9%
7911	DANCE HALLS, STUDIOS & SCHOOLS	115	115	0.0%	151	151	0.0%	203	203	0.0%
7922	THEATRICAL PRODUCERS & SERVICES	120	120	0.0%	150	150	0.0%	264	264	0.0%
7929	ENTERTAINERS & ENTERTAINMENT GROUPS	59	59	0.0%	211	211	0.0%	161	161	0.0%
7932	BILLIARD & POOL ESTABLISHMENTS	52	52	0.0%	18	18	0.0%	49	49	0.0%
7933	BOWLING ALLEYS	703	703	0.0%	622	622	0.0%	678	678	0.0%
7941	SPORTS CLUBS & PROMOTERS	84	84	0.0%	106	106	0.0%	150	150	0.0%
7948	RACING, INCLUDING TRACK OPERATION	56	56	0.0%	14	14	0.0%	3	3	0.0%
7992	PUBLIC GOLF COURSES	105	105	0.0%	135	135	0.0%	208	298	30.2%
7993	COIN-OPERATED AMUSEMENT DEVICES	125	125	0.0%	127	127	0.0%	206	206	0.0%
7996	AMUSEMENT PARKS	409	409	0.0%	645	658	2.0%	848	863	1.7%
7997	MEMBERSHIP SPORTS & RECREATION	804	804	0.0%	1,025	1,025	0.0%	1,259	1,259	0.0%
7999	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION, NEC	945	1,059	10.8%	1,488	1,777	16.3%	2,152	2,505	14.1%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1975 TOTAL	1975 PERCENT GOVERN.	1980 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1980 TOTAL	1980 PERCENT GOVERN.	1985 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1985 TOTAL	1985 PERCENT GOVERN.
	HEALTH SERVICES	18,566	23,908	22.3%	27,073	32,414	16.5%	33,920	39,813	14.8%
8011	OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS	3,308	3,308	0.0%	4,448	4,448	0.0%	5,657	5,661	0.1%
8021	OFFICES OF DENTISTS	1,488	1,488	0.0%	2,305	2,305	0.0%	3,272	3,272	0.0%
8031	OFFICES OF OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS	39	39	0.0%	24	24	0.0%	10	10	0.0%
8041	OFFICES OF CHIROPRACTORS	79	79	0.0%	127	127	0.0%	221	221	0.0%
8042	OFFICES OF OPTOMETRISTS	112	112	0.0%	153	153	0.0%	227	227	0.0%
8049	OFFICES OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, NEC	148	148	0.0%	309	309	0.0%	715	715	0.0%
8051	SKILLED NURSING CARE FACILITIES	1,384	1,528	9.4%	2,228	2,522	11.7%	1,975	2,250	12.2%
8059	NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE, NEC	1,542	1,542	0.0%	1,744	1,744	0.0%	3,195	3,195	0.0%
8062	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	9,042	13,838	34.7%	13,315	17,763	25.0%	14,525	19,406	25.2%
8063	PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS	66	468	85.9%	0	599	100.0%	8	741	98.9%
8069	SPECIALTY HOSPITALS, EXC. PSYCHIATRIC	717	717	0.0%	1,024	1,024	0.0%	1,326	1,326	0.0%
8071	MEDICAL LABORATORIES	181	181	0.0%	315	315	0.0%	525	525	0.0%
8072	DENTAL LABORATORIES	161	161	0.0%	234	234	0.0%	241	241	0.0%
8081	OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES	205	205	0.0%	663	663	0.0%	1,649	1,649	0.0%
8091	HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, NEC	94	94	0.0%	184	184	0.0%	374	374	0.0%
	LEGAL SERVICES	1,428	1,428	0.0%	2,273	2,273	0.0%	3,468	3,468	0.0%
8111	LEGAL SERVICES	1,428	1,428	0.0%	2,273	2,273	0.0%	3,468	3,468	0.0%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1975 TOTAL	1975 PERCENT GOVERN.	1980 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1980 TOTAL	1980 PERCENT GOVERN.	1985 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1985 TOTAL	1985 PERCENT GOVERN.
	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	9,870	54,903	82.0%	11,641	63,432	81.6%	12,915	71,347	81.9%
8211	ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS	419	30,412	98.6%	510	35,593	98.6%	859	39,934	97.8%
8221	COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, NEC	8,974	22,353	59.9%	10,640	24,835	57.2%	11,158	26,970	58.6%
8222	JUNIOR COLLEGES	3	721	99.6%	80	1,044	92.3%	137	1,178	88.4%
8231	LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS	3	3	0.0%	2	209	99.0%	26	686	96.2%
8241	CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS	29	29	0.0%	2	2	0.0%	1	1	0.0%
8243	DATA PROCESSING SCHOOLS	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	22	22	0.0%
8244	BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS	80	80	0.0%	43	43	0.0%	63	63	0.0%
8249	VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, NEC	74	1,017	92.7%	99	1,441	93.1%	141	1,982	92.9%
8299	SCHOOLS & EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, NEC	288	288	0.0%	265	265	0.0%	508	511	0.6%
	SOCIAL SERVICES	1,877	2,772	32.3%	3,026	4,371	30.8%	4,896	6,286	22.1%
8321	INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY SERVICES	337	1,150	70.7%	631	1,555	59.4%	1,237	2,071	40.3%
8331	JOB TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES	414	474	12.7%	658	658	0.0%	778	778	0.0%
8351	CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	456	456	0.0%	755	792	4.7%	1,561	1,643	5.0%
8361	RESIDENTIAL CARE	114	114	0.0%	260	260	0.0%	583	583	0.0%
8399	SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC	556	578	3.8%	722	1,041	30.6%	737	1,211	39.1%
	MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	80	80	0.0%	120	120	0.0%	136	136	0.0%
8411	MUSEUMS & ART GALLERIES	9	9	0.0%	20	20	0.0%	12	12	0.0%
8421	BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	71	71	0.0%	100	100	0.0%	124	124	0.0%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1975 TOTAL	1975 PERCENT GOVERN.	1980 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1980 TOTAL	1980 PERCENT GOVERN.	1985 WITHOUT GOVERN.	1985 TOTAL	1985 PERCENT GOVERN.
	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	9,588	9,588	0.0%	11,557	11,973	3.5%	12,554	12,817	2.1%
8611	BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS	285	285	0.0%	348	348	0.0%	381	381	0.0%
8621	PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	168	168	0.0%	87	87	0.0%	79	79	0.0%
8631	LABOR ORGANIZATIONS	499	499	0.0%	680	680	0.0%	680	680	0.0%
8641	CIVIC & SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	1,290	1,290	0.0%	1,464	1,875	21.9%	1,280	1,505	15.0%
8651	POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS	13	13	0.0%	58	58	0.0%	11	11	0.0%
8661	RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	6,713	6,713	0.0%	8,045	8,045	0.0%	9,005	9,005	0.0%
8699	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, NEC	620	620	0.0%	875	875	0.0%	1,118	1,118	0.0%
	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	7	7	0.0%	155	155	0.0%	219	219	0.0%
8811	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	7	7	0.0%	155	155	0.0%	219	219	0.0%
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	3,378	3,697	8.6%	5,464	5,797	5.7%	7,052	7,326	3.7%
8911	ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1,921	2,077	7.5%	3,403	3,552	4.2%	4,232	4,352	2.8%
8922	NONCOMMERCIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS	157	157	0.0%	128	128	0.0%	172	172	0.0%
8931	ACCOUNTING, AUDITING & BOOKKEEPING	1,052	1,085	3.0%	1,681	1,724	2.5%	2,359	2,383	1.0%
8999	SERVICES, NEC	248	378	34.4%	252	393	35.9%	289	419	31.0%

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 - 1980 PERCENT CHANGE	1975 - 1980 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 PERCENT CHANGE	1980 - 1985 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 JOB GROWTH	1980 - 1985 SHARE OF TOTAL
	TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT	**35.2%**	**15.1%**	**30.7%**	**12.1%**	**30,877**	**100.0%**
	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	46.9%		82.2%		906	2.9%
0741	VETERINARY SERVICES, FARM LIVESTOCK	0.0%		-25.4%		-16	-0.1%
0742	VETERINARY SERVICES, SPECIALTIES	54.2%		45.2%		108	0.3%
0751	LIVESTOCK SERVICES	136.4%		69.2%		36	0.1%
0752	ANIMAL SPECIALTY SERVICES	78.6%		54.0%		27	0.1%
0759	ANIMAL SERVICES, NEC	-100.0%		*		0	0.0%
0781	LANDSCAPE COUNSELING & PLANNING	18.2%		341.0%		133	0.4%
0782	LAWN & GARDEN SERVICES	45.5%		103.1%		561	1.8%
0783	ORNAMENTAL SHRUB AND TREE SERVICES	69.1%		49.6%		57	0.2%
	HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	24.3%		35.3%		2,465	8.0%
7011	HOTELS, MOTELS & TOURIST COURTS	25.3%		34.4%		2,366	7.7%
7021	ROOMING & BOARDING HOUSES	-41.2%		40.0%		4	0.0%
7032	SPORTING & RECREATIONAL CAMPS	-55.7%		18.5%		5	0.0%
7033	TRAILER PARKS FOR TRANSIENTS	27.4%		59.5%		47	0.2%
7041	MEMBERSHIP-BASIS ORGANIZATION HOTELS	*		**		43	0.1%

* CHANGE FROM ZERO.

** GREATER THAN 999 PERCENT.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 - 1980 PERCENT CHANGE	1975 - 1980 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 PERCENT CHANGE	1980 - 1985 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 JOB GROWTH	1980 - 1985 SHARE OF TOTAL
	PERSONAL SERVICES	3.5%		22.1%		1,006	3.3%
7211	POWER LAUNDRIES, FAMILY & COMMERCIAL	-17.3%		-28.9%		-54	-0.2%
7212	GARMENT PRESSING & CLEANERS' AGENTS	25.0%		50.0%		5	0.0%
7213	LINEN SUPPLY	8.0%		1.6%		9	0.0%
7214	DIAPER SERVICES	37.5%		13.6%		-3	0.0%
7215	COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRIES & CLEANING	36.8%		-9.6%		-24	-0.1%
7216	DRY CLEANING PLANTS, EXC. RUG	-0.3%		17.3%		136	0.4%
7217	CARPET & UPHOLSTERY CLEANING	28.8%		237.9%		245	0.8%
7218	INDUSTRIAL LAUNDERERS	*		-12.1%		-4	0.0%
7219	LAUNDRY & GARMENT SERVICES, NEC	-11.1%		-37.5%		-9	0.0%
7221	PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT	69.2%		75.1%		169	0.5%
7231	BEAUTY SHOPS	-22.3%		-0.7%		-7	0.0%
7241	BARBER SHOPS	34.3%		43.6%		58	0.2%
7251	SHOE REPAIR & HAT CLEANING SHOPS	14.6%		-21.3%		-20	-0.1%
7261	FUNERAL SERVICE & CREMATORIES	2.5%		27.9%		79	0.3%
7299	MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES	28.6%		54.4%		426	1.4%

* CHANGE FROM ZERO.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 - 1980 PERCENT CHANGE	1975 - 1980 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 PERCENT CHANGE	1980 - 1985 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 JOB GROWTH	1980 - 1985 SHARE OF TOTAL
	BUSINESS SERVICES	48.3%		71.4%		9,835	31.9%
7311	ADVERTISING AGENCIES	27.8%		58.1%		254	0.8%
7312	OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SERVICES	-20.0%		17.9%		10	0.0%
7313	RADIO, TV, PUBLISHER REPRESENTATIVES	-33.3%		800.0%		16	0.1%
7319	ADVERTISING, NEC	73.7%		171.2%		113	0.4%
7321	CREDIT REPORTING AND COLLECTION	10.3%		11.2%		48	0.2%
7331	DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING SERVICES	180.0%		287.1%		201	0.7%
7332	BLUEPRINTING AND PHOTOCOPYING	178.2%		-3.3%		-5	0.0%
7333	COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY & ART	291.8%		79.2%		152	0.5%
7339	STENOGRAPHIC AND REPRODUCTION, NEC	103.7%		78.2%		43	0.1%
7341	WINDOW CLEANING	194.4%		-83.0%		-44	-0.1%
7342	DISINFECTING AND EXTERMINATING	28.6%		-4.2%		-3	0.0%
7349	BUILDING MAINTENANCE SERVICES, NEC	-1.7%		68.6%		1,442	4.7%
7351	NEWS SYNDICATES	16.7%		19.0%		4	0.0%
7361	EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	-67.6%		210.2%		330	1.1%
7362	TEMPORARY HELP SUPPLY SERVICES	113.8%		90.9%		1,341	4.3%
7369	PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES, NEC	*		781.8%		258	0.8%
7372	COMPUTER PROGRAMMING AND SOFTWARE	273.5%		430.3%		1,575	5.1%
7374	DATA PROCESSING SERVICES	13.7%		26.5%		293	0.9%
7379	COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES, NEC	261.9%		303.9%		231	0.7%
7391	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES	99.6%		42.6%		215	0.7%
7392	MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS	288.1%		57.3%		861	2.8%
7393	DETECTIVE & PROTECTIVE SERVICES	2.8%		95.3%		846	2.7%
7394	EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	94.4%		-7.3%		-71	-0.2%
7395	PHOTO-FINISHING LABORATORIES	10.9%		3.8%		17	0.1%
7396	TRADING STAMP SERVICES	-61.5%		-33.3%		-5	0.0%
7397	COMMERCIAL TESTING LABORATORIES	161.5%		6.4%		32	0.1%
7399	BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC	74.9%		83.3%		1,681	5.4%

* CHANGE FROM ZERO.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 - 1980 PERCENT CHANGE	1975 - 1980 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 PERCENT CHANGE	1980 - 1985 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 JOB GROWTH	1980 - 1985 SHARE OF TOTAL
	AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES & GARAGES	47.6%		33.4%		1,350	4.4%
7512	PASSENGER CAR RENTAL & LEASING	73.4%		50.1%		193	0.6%
7513	TRUCK RENTAL AND LEASING	27.6%		37.3%		69	0.2%
7519	UTILITY TRAILER RENTAL	333.3%		63.5%		33	0.1%
7523	PARKING LOTS	5.0%		-26.0%		-33	-0.1%
7525	PARKING STRUCTURES	148.5%		87.8%		72	0.2%
7531	TOP & BODY REPAIR SHOPS	29.3%		22.6%		161	0.5%
7534	TIRE RETREADING & REPAIR SHOPS	112.3%		5.0%		6	0.0%
7535	PAINT SHOPS	414.3%		55.6%		20	0.1%
7538	GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS	45.9%		33.8%		408	1.3%
7539	AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	49.4%		23.9%		220	0.7%
7542	CAR WASHES	40.2%		94.5%		155	0.5%
7549	AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, NEC	59.4%		90.2%		46	0.1%
	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	30.2%		7.3%		168	0.5%
7622	RADIO & TELEVISION REPAIR	-8.2%		-7.7%		-24	-0.1%
7623	REFRIGERATION SERVICE & REPAIR	28.8%		31.8%		27	0.1%
7629	ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	24.4%		-9.9%		-37	-0.1%
7631	WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIR	96.2%		-31.4%		-16	-0.1%
7641	REUPHOLSTERY & FURNITURE REPAIR	-6.5%		-35.8%		-57	-0.2%
7692	WELDING REPAIR	45.1%		-1.6%		-6	0.0%
7694	ARMATURE REWINDING SHOPS	29.2%		-32.9%		-96	-0.3%
7699	REPAIR SERVICES, NEC	71.2%		56.6%		377	1.2%

* CHANGE FROM ZERO.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 - 1980 PERCENT CHANGE	1975 - 1980 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 PERCENT CHANGE	1980 - 1985 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 JOB GROWTH	1980 - 1985 SHARE OF TOTAL
	MOTION PICTURES	23.3%	-100.0%	-10.0%		-193	-0.6%
7813	MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION, EXC TV	3080.0%		-64.2%		102	-0.3%
7814	MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION FOR TV	331.6%		207.3%		170	0.6%
7819	SERVICES ALLIED TO MOTION PICTURES	*		-24.4%		-22	-0.1%
7823	MOTION PICTURE FILM EXCHANGES	-57.5%		-57.8%		-26	-0.1%
7824	FILM OR TAPE DISTRIBUTION FOR TV	22.2%		963.6%		106	0.3%
7829	MOTION PICTURE DISTRIBUTION SERVICES	107.1%		-3.4%		-2	0.0%
7832	MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, EXC DRIVE-IN	10.1%		-14.0%		-179	-0.6%
7833	DRIVE-IN MOTION PICTURE THEATERS	-13.1%		-67.3%		-138	-0.4%
	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	31.2%	164.9%	31.7%	51.7%	1,489	4.8%
7911	DANCE HALLS, STUDIOS & SCHOOLS	31.3%		34.4%		52	0.2%
7922	THEATRICAL PRODUCERS & SERVICES	25.0%		76.0%		114	0.4%
7929	ENTERTAINERS & ENTERTAINMENT GROUPS	257.6%		-23.7%		-50	-0.2%
7932	BILLIARD & POOL ESTABLISHMENTS	-65.4%		172.2%		31	0.1%
7933	BOWLING ALLEYS	-11.5%		9.0%		56	0.2%
7941	SPORTS CLUBS & PROMOTERS	26.2%		41.5%		44	0.1%
7948	RACING, INCLUDING TRACK OPERATION	-75.0%		-78.6%		-11	0.0%
7992	PUBLIC GOLF COURSES	28.6%		54.1%		73	0.2%
7993	COIN-OPERATED AMUSEMENT DEVICES	1.6%		62.2%		79	0.3%
7996	AMUSEMENT PARKS	57.7%		31.5%	15.4%	203	0.7%
7997	MEMBERSHIP SPORTS & RECREATION	27.5%		22.8%		234	0.8%
7999	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION, NEC	57.5%	153.5%	44.6%	22.1%	664	2.2%

* CHANGE FROM ZERO.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 - 1980 PERCENT CHANGE	1975 - 1980 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 PERCENT CHANGE	1980 - 1985 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 JOB GROWTH	1980 - 1985 SHARE OF TOTAL
	HEALTH SERVICES	45.8%	0.0%	25.3%	10.3%	6,847	22.2%
8011	OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS	34.5%		27.2%		1,209	3.9%
8021	OFFICES OF DENTISTS	54.9%		42.0%		967	3.1%
8031	OFFICES OF OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS	-38.5%		-58.3%		-14	0.0%
8041	OFFICES OF CHIROPRACTORS	60.8%		74.0%		94	0.3%
8042	OFFICES OF OPTOMETRISTS	36.6%		48.4%		74	0.2%
8049	OFFICES OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, NEC	108.8%		131.4%		406	1.3%
8051	SKILLED NURSING CARE FACILITIES	61.0%	104.2%	-11.4%	-6.5%	-253	-0.8%
8059	NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE, NEC	13.1%		83.2%		1,451	4.7%
8062	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	47.3%	-7.3%	9.1%	9.7%	1,210	3.9%
8063	PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS	-100.0%	49.0%	*	22.4%	8	0.0%
8069	SPECIALTY HOSPITALS, EXC. PSYCHIATRIC	42.8%		29.5%		302	1.0%
8071	MEDICAL LABORATORIES	74.0%		66.7%		210	0.7%
8072	DENTAL LABORATORIES	45.3%		3.0%		7	0.0%
8081	OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES	223.4%		148.7%		986	3.2%
8091	HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, NEC	95.7%		103.3%		190	0.6%
	LEGAL SERVICES	59.2%		52.6%		1,195	3.9%
8111	LEGAL SERVICES	59.2%		52.6%		1,195	3.9%

* CHANGE FROM ZERO.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 - 1980 PERCENT CHANGE	1975 - 1980 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 PERCENT CHANGE	1980 - 1985 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 JOB GROWTH	1980 - 1985 SHARE OF TOTAL
	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	17.9%	15.0%	10.9%	12.8%	1,274	4.1%
8211	ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS	21.7%	17.0%	68.4%	11.4%	349	1.1%
8221	COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, NEC	18.6%	6.1%	4.9%	11.4%	518	1.7%
8222	JUNIOR COLLEGES	**	34.3%	71.3%	8.0%	57	0.2%
8231	LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS	-33.3%		**	218.8%	24	0.1%
8241	CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS	-93.1%		-50.0%		-1	0.0%
8243	DATA PROCESSING SCHOOLS	*		*		22	0.1%
8244	BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS	-46.3%		46.5%		20	0.1%
8249	VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, NEC	33.8%	42.3%	42.4%	37.2%	42	0.1%
8299	SCHOOLS & EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, NEC	-8.0%		91.7%		243	0.8%
	SOCIAL SERVICES	61.2%	50.3%	61.8%	3.3%	1,870	6.1%
8321	INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY SERVICES	87.2%	13.7%	96.0%	-9.7%	606	2.0%
8331	JOB TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES	58.9%		18.2%		120	0.4%
8351	CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	65.6%		106.8%	121.6%	806	2.6%
8361	RESIDENTIAL CARE	128.1%		124.2%		323	1.0%
8399	SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC	29.9%	**	2.1%	48.6%	15	0.0%
	MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	50.0%		13.3%		16	0.1%
8411	MUSEUMS & ART GALLERIES	122.2%		-40.0%		-8	0.0%
8421	BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	40.8%		24.0%		24	0.1%

* CHANGE FROM ZERO.

** GREATER THAN 999 PERCENT.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	1975 - 1980 PERCENT CHANGE	1975 - 1980 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 PERCENT CHANGE	1980 - 1985 % GOVERN. CHANGE	1980 - 1985 JOB GROWTH	1980 - 1985 SHARE OF TOTAL
	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	20.5%		8.6%	-36.8%	997	3.2%
8611	BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS	22.1%		9.5%		33	0.1%
8621	PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-48.2%		-9.2%		-8	0.0%
8631	LABOR ORGANIZATIONS	36.3%		0.0%		0	0.0%
8641	CIVIC & SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	13.5%		-12.6%	-45.3%	-184	-0.6%
8651	POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS	346.2%		-81.0%		-47	-0.2%
8661	RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	19.8%		11.9%		960	3.1%
8699	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, NEC	41.1%		27.8%		243	0.8%
	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	**		41.3%		64	0.2%
8811	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	**		41.3%		64	0.2%
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	61.8%	4.4%	29.1%	-17.7%	1,588	5.1%
8911	ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	77.1%	-4.5%	24.4%	-19.5%	829	2.7%
8922	NONCOMMERCIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS	-18.5%		34.4%		44	0.1%
8931	ACCOUNTING, AUDITING & BOOKKEEPING	59.8%	30.3%	40.3%	-44.2%	678	2.2%
8999	SERVICES, NEC	1.6%	8.5%	14.7%	-7.8%	37	0.1%

* CHANGE FROM ZERO.

** GREATER THAN 999 PERCENT.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 15
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY AVERAGE WAGE AND WORKERS PER FIRM
1975, 1980, AND 1985

SIC	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE AMOUNT	% OF NONAG AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE	FIRMS	WORKERS PER FIRM
	TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT	**$ 1,196**	**83.1%**		**11,693**	**11.3**
	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	951	66.0%		318	6.3
0741	VETERINARY SERVICES, FARM LIVESTOCK	801	55.6%		13	3.6
0742	VETERINARY SERVICES, SPECIALTIES	826	57.4%		68	5.1
0751	LIVESTOCK SERVICES	1,136	78.9%		6	14.7
0752	ANIMAL SPECIALTY SERVICES	647	44.9%		20	3.9
0759	ANIMAL SERVICES, NEC	-----			0	---
0781	LANDSCAPE COUNSELING & PLANNING	876	60.8%		52	3.3
0782	LAWN & GARDEN SERVICES	919	63.8%		146	7.6
0783	ORNAMENTAL SHRUB AND TREE SERVICES	1,565	108.7%	*	16	10.8
	HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	870	60.4%		418	22.6
7011	HOTELS, MOTELS & TOURIST COURTS	673	46.7%		366	25.2
7021	ROOMING & BOARDING HOUSES	432	30.0%		6	2.3
7032	SPORTING & RECREATIONAL CAMPS	449	31.2%		11	2.9
7033	TRAILING PARKS FOR TRANSIENTS	593	41.2%		29	4.3
7041	MEMBERSHIP-BASIS ORGANIZATION HOTELS	549	38.1%		8	5.5

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY AVERAGE WAGE AND WORKERS PER FIRM
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE				
		AMOUNT	% OF NONAG AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE	FIRMS	WORKERS PER FIRM
	PERSONAL SERVICES	733	50.9%		901	6.2
7211	POWER LAUNDRIES, FAMILY & COMMERCIAL	699	48.5%		10	13.3
7212	GARMENT PRESSING & CLEANERS' AGENTS	248	17.2%		4	3.8
7213	LINEN SUPPLY	1,373	95.3%		13	45.2
7214	DIAPER SERVICES	594	41.3%		1	19.0
7215	COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRIES & CLEANING	523	36.3%		53	4.2
7216	DRY CLEANING PLANTS, EXC. RUG	563	39.1%		139	6.6
7217	CARPET & UPHOLSTERY CLEANING	542	37.6%		58	6.0
7218	INDUSTRIAL LAUNDERERS	996	69.2%		3	9.7
7219	LAUNDRY & GARMENT SERVICES, NEC	455	31.6%		5	3.0
7221	PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT	621	43.1%		65	6.1
7231	BEAUTY SHOPS	621	43.1%		222	4.6
7241	BARBER SHOPS	673	46.7%		40	4.8
7251	SHOE REPAIR & HAT CLEANING SHOPS	870	60.4%		31	2.4
7261	FUNERAL SERVICE & CREMATORIES	1,280	88.9%		50	7.2
7299	MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES	621	43.1%		213	5.7

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY AVERAGE WAGE AND WORKERS PER FIRM
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE				WORKERS
		AMOUNT	% OF NONAG AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE	FIRMS	PER FIRM
	BUSINESS SERVICES	1,155	80.2%		2,070	11.4
7311	ADVERTISING AGENCIES	2,064	143.3%	*	92	7.5
7312	OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SERVICES	1,974	137.1%	*	6	11.0
7313	RADIO, TV, PUBLISHER REPRESENTATIVES	816	56.7%		4	4.5
7319	ADVERTISING, NEC	980	68.1%		10	17.9
7321	CREDIT REPORTING AND COLLECTION	963	66.9%		54	8.8
7331	DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING SERVICES	985	68.4%		14	19.4
7332	BLUEPRINTING AND PHOTOCOPYING	865	60.1%		10	14.8
7333	COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY & ART	1,158	80.4%		74	4.6
7339	STENOGRAPHIC AND REPRODUCTION, NEC	707	49.1%		20	4.9
7341	WINDOW CLEANING	302	21.0%		4	2.3
7342	DISINFECTING AND EXTERMINATING	1,246	86.5%		17	4.1
7349	BUILDING MAINTENANCE SERVICES, NEC	497	34.5%		267	13.3
7351	NEWS SYNDICATES	2,264	157.2%	*	5	5.0
7361	EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	657	45.6%		34	14.3
7362	TEMPORARY HELP SUPPLY SERVICES	658	45.7%		47	59.9
7369	PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES, NEC	1,147	79.7%		25	11.6
7372	COMPUTER PROGRAMMING AND SOFTWARE	2,174	151.0%	*	181	10.7
7374	DATA PROCESSING SERVICES	1,725	119.8%	*	59	23.7
7379	COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES, NEC	1,985	137.8%	*	85	3.6
7391	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES	1,844	128.1%	*	75	9.6
7392	MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS	1,820	126.4%	*	473	5.0
7393	DETECTIVE & PROTECTIVE SERVICES	724	50.3%		70	24.8
7394	EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	1,599	111.0%	*	151	6.0
7395	PHOTO-FINISHING LABORATORIES	1,156	80.3%		33	14.1
7396	TRADING STAMP SERVICES	1,247	86.6%		1	10.0
7397	COMMERCIAL TESTING LABORATORIES	1,796	124.7%	*	34	15.7
7399	BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC	733	50.9%		235	15.7

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY AVERAGE WAGE AND WORKERS PER FIRM
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE			FIRMS	WORKERS PER FIRM
		AMOUNT	% OF NONAG AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE		
	AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES & GARAGES	1,189	82.6%		930	5.8
7512	PASSENGER CAR RENTAL & LEASING	1,158	80.4%		51	11.3
7513	TRUCK RENTAL AND LEASING	1,630	113.2%	*	19	13.4
7519	UTILITY TRAILER RENTAL	996	69.2%		8	10.6
7523	PARKING LOTS	493	34.2%		10	9.4
7525	PARKING STRUCTURES	578	40.1%		17	9.1
7531	TOP & BODY REPAIR SHOPS	1,160	80.6%		171	5.1
7534	TIRE RETREADING & REPAIR SHOPS	1,438	99.9%		17	7.5
7535	PAINT SHOPS	1,236	85.8%		12	4.7
7538	GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS	1,233	85.6%		393	4.1
7539	AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	1,367	94.9%		165	6.9
7542	CAR WASHES	614	42.6%		47	6.8
7549	AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, NEC	998	69.3%		25	3.9
	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	1,475	102.4%		427	5.8
7622	RADIO & TELEVISION REPAIR	1,407	97.7%		48	6.0
7623	REFRIGERATION SERVICE & REPAIR	1,633	113.4%	*	19	5.9
7629	ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	1,529	106.2%	*	52	6.4
7631	WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIR	1,211	84.1%		7	5.0
7641	REUPHOLSTERY & FURNITURE REPAIR	729	50.6%		35	2.9
7692	WELDING REPAIR	1,353	94.0%		77	4.7
7694	ARMATURE REWINDING SHOPS	2,417	167.8%	*	17	11.5
7699	REPAIR SERVICES, NEC	1,408	97.8%		174	6.0

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY AVERAGE WAGE AND WORKERS PER FIRM
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE			FIRMS	WORKERS PER FIRM
		AMOUNT	% OF NONAG AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE		
	MOTION PICTURES	948	65.8%		167	10.4
7813	MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION, EXC TV	7,677	533.1%	*	14	4.1
7814	MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION FOR TV	1,951	135.5%	*	24	10.5
7819	SERVICES ALLIED TO MOTION PICTURES	1,924	133.6%	*	9	7.6
7823	MOTION PICTURE FILM EXCHANGES	1,267	88.0%		8	2.4
7824	FILM OR TAPE DISTRIBUTION FOR TV	821	57.0%		24	4.9
7829	MOTION PICTURE DISTRIBUTION SERVICES	921	64.0%		5	11.2
7832	MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, EXC DRIVE-IN	356	24.7%		79	13.9
7833	DRIVE-IN MOTION PICTURE THEATERS	338	23.5%		7	9.6
	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	768	53.3%		419	14.8
7911	DANCE HALLS, STUDIOS & SCHOOLS	258	17.9%		40	5.1
7922	THEATRICAL PRODUCERS & SERVICES	1,197	83.1%		18	14.7
7929	ENTERTAINERS & ENTERTAINMENT GROUPS	1,749	121.5%	*	9	17.9
7932	BILLIARD & POOL ESTABLISHMENTS	654	45.4%		10	4.9
7933	BOWLING ALLEYS	510	35.4%		43	15.8
7941	SPORTS CLUBS & PROMOTERS	3,222	223.8%	*	7	21.4
7948	RACING, INCLUDING TRACK OPERATION	382	26.5%		3	1.0
7992	PUBLIC GOLF COURSES	575	39.9%		20	10.4
7993	COIN-OPERATED AMUSEMENT DEVICES	833	57.8%		25	8.2
7996	AMUSEMENT PARKS	535	37.2%		9	94.2
7997	MEMBERSHIP SPORTS & RECREATION	699	48.5%		54	23.3
7999	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION, NEC	749	52.0%		186	11.6

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY AVERAGE WAGE AND WORKERS PER FIRM
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE AMOUNT	% OF NONAG AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE	FIRMS	WORKERS PER FIRM
	HEALTH SERVICES	1,407	97.7%		2,848	11.9
8011	OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS	2,581	179.2%	*	1,261	4.5
8021	OFFICES OF DENTISTS	1,114	77.4%		904	3.6
8031	OFFICES OF OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS	900	62.5%		6	1.7
8041	OFFICES OF CHIROPRACTORS	1,054	73.2%		108	2.0
8042	OFFICES OF OPTOMETRISTS	1,019	70.8%		77	2.9
8049	OFFICES OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, NEC	1,077	74.8%		160	4.5
8051	SKILLED NURSING CARE FACILITIES	729	50.6%		32	61.7
8059	NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE, NEC	657	45.6%		68	47.0
8062	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	1,299	90.2%		49	296.4
8063	PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS	1,728	120.0%	*	3	2.7
8069	SPECIALTY HOSPITALS, EXC. PSYCHIATRIC	1,322	91.8%		3	442.0
8071	MEDICAL LABORATORIES	1,377	95.6%		32	16.4
8072	DENTAL LABORATORIES	1,182	82.1%		69	3.5
8081	OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES	1,651	114.7%	*	47	35.1
8091	HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, NEC	915	63.5%		32	11.7
	LEGAL SERVICES	2,435	169.1%		588	5.9
8111	LEGAL SERVICES	2,435	169.1%	*	588	5.9

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY AVERAGE WAGE AND WORKERS PER FIRM
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE			FIRMS	WORKERS PER FIRM
		AMOUNT	% OF NONAG AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE		
	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	1,047	72.7%		191	67.6
8211	ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS	1,031	71.6%		45	19.1
8221	COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, NEC	1,042	72.4%		16	697.4
8222	JUNIOR COLLEGES	901	62.6%		7	19.6
8231	LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS	466	32.4%		2	13.0
8241	CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS	757	52.6%		1	1.0
8243	DATA PROCESSING SCHOOLS	1,359	94.4%		5	4.4
8244	BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS	2,045	142.0%	*	7	9.0
8249	VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, NEC	1,435	99.7%		26	5.4
8299	SCHOOLS & EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, NEC	997	69.2%		86	5.9
	SOCIAL SERVICES	822	57.1%		407	12.0
8321	INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY SERVICES	1,107	76.9%		84	14.7
8331	JOB TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES	1,206	83.8%		17	45.8
8351	CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	440	30.6%		199	7.8
8361	RESIDENTIAL CARE	554	38.5%		38	15.3
8399	SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC	958	66.5%		70	10.5
	MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	820	56.9%		2	68.0
8411	MUSEUMS & ART GALLERIES	1,005	69.8%		1	12.0
8421	BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	803	55.8%		1	124.0

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)
UTAH
SERVICES INDUSTRY AVERAGE WAGE AND WORKERS PER FIRM
1975, 1980, AND 1985
(CONTINUED)

SIC	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE			FIRMS	WORKERS PER FIRM
		AMOUNT	% OF NONAG AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE		
	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	1,099	76.3%		1,068	11.8
8611	BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS	1,459	101.3%	*	88	4.3
8621	PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	1,705	118.4%	*	14	5.6
8631	LABOR ORGANIZATIONS	718	49.9%		121	5.6
8641	CIVIC & SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	619	43.0%		142	9.0
8651	POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS	1,314	91.3%		11	1.0
8661	RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	1,188	82.5%		603	14.9
8699	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, NEC	993	69.0%		91	12.3
	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	556	38.6%		140	1.6
8811	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	556	38.6%		140	1.6
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	1,902	132.1%		943	7.5
8911	ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	2,086	144.9%	*	466	9.1
8922	NONCOMMERCIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS	1,613	112.0%	*	17	10.1
8931	ACCOUNTING, AUDITING & BOOKKEEPING	1,668	115.8%	*	414	5.7
8999	SERVICES, NEC	1,290	89.6%		46	6.3

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.